NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** June 16, 1934

48 States Now Report in Roosevelt Poll

Of 21,320 Bankers, 11,275 Oppose New Deal to Date in Special Test—Seven Colleges Record Lead for President

BALLOTS have been returned from a mounting proportion of voters in every one of the forty-eight States in THE LITERARY DIGEST poll on New Deal policies. A new total of 875,373 ballots has been recorded. At the rate ballots are arriving, more than a million voters will have returned their ballots by next week.

The vote of confidence in the Roosevelt policies has increased its lead with a new total of 534,804 "Yes" ballots. 340,569 "No" ballots express disapproval of those policies.

The President's majority ratio has been increased to 61.09 per cent. of the total. That percentage represents an advance of 2.90 per cent. over last week's report, and of 3.77 per cent. over his percentage of the popular vote in the Democratic landslide in 1932.

A special poll of the bankers throughout the United States has been conducted on the same question by THE LITERARY DIGEST in connection with the general poll. The ballots returned by the bankers make up one of the several supplementary polls designed to test the views prevalent in well-defined business, professional, and social classes. 21,320 bankers have already returned their ballots in this special-group poll. Most of those bankers had previously received ballots in the general poll.

Bankers' ballots recorded separately make it clear that American bankers "on the whole" are against the President's policies. The special poll of the bankers shows:

"Yes"	"No"
10,045	11,275

The banker "Noes" lead by 1,230 and show pluralities in thirty-one of the forty-seven States heard from. Some of the States that have returned the strongest popular vote for Roosevelt show the strongest banker majorities against the New Deal policies. The Roosevelt policies have received 61.09 per cent. of the ballots in the general poll of American citizens and only 47.12 per cent. of the American banker ballots.

Ballots from Nevada bankers were re-

(Continued on page 34)

Fifth Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	YES In Support of Roosevelt Policies	NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	Roosevelt 1932 — Now Vote No	Roosevelt 1932 — Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	Hoover 1932 — Now Vote No	Hoover 1932 — Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	Others — Now Vote No	Others — Total	Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	Did Not Vote — Now Vote No	Did Not Vote — Total
Alabama	3,672	3,080	592	2,781	314	3,095	135	211	346	18	6	24	146	61	207
Arizona	894	592	302	431	119	550	129	161	290	17	12	29	15	10	25
Arkansas	4,620	3,512	1,108	3,233	552	3,785	153	441	594	26	36	62	100	79	179
California	25,356	17,564	7,792	11,780	1,945	13,725	4,604	5,345	9,949	718	216	934	462	286	748
Colorado	9,545	5,212	4,333	3,681	1,069	4,750	1,173	2,985	4,158	232	107	339	126	172	298
Connecticut	18,380	10,589	7,791	6,521	1,314	7,835	3,254	6,135	9,389	529	94	623	285	248	533
Delaware	1,929	1,128	801	798	136	934	266	629	895	38	13	51	26	23	49
Dist. of Columbia	3,922	2,276	1,646	622	221	843	160	322	482	44	25	69	1,450	1,078	2,528
Florida	2,155	1,630	525	1,324	214	1,538	218	256	474	23	6	29	65	49	114
Georgia	5,869	5,005	864	4,449	507	4,956	215	230	445	41	13	54	300	114	414
Idaho	1,786	1,000	786	707	202	909	245	538	783	23	19	42	25	27	52
Illinois	86,178	46,251	39,927	31,513	10,874	42,387	11,336	27,012	38,348	2,207	668	2,875	1,195	1,373	2,568
Indiana	32,447	17,210	15,237	13,351	3,891	17,242	3,101	10,519	13,620	416	237	653	342	590	932
Iowa	18,687	9,720	8,967	7,211	2,380	9,591	2,032	6,086	8,118	220	145	365	257	356	613
Kansas	9,373	4,905	4,468	3,678	1,140	4,818	981	2,997	3,978	119	81	200	127	250	377
Kentucky	6,190	4,227	1,963	3,596	742	4,338	462	1,080	1,542	71	46	117	98	95	193
Louisiana	3,865	3,064	801	2,658	537	3,195	258	204	462	26	13	39	122	47	169
Maine	11,059	6,078	4,981	4,100	778	4,878	1,684	3,985	5,669	139	47	186	155	171	326
Maryland	10,896	6,927	3,969	5,317	1,423	6,740	1,049	2,182	3,231	248	97	345	313	267	580
Massachusetts	49,150	26,514	22,636	15,325	3,844	19,169	9,244	17,827	27,071	1,219	351	1,570	726	614	1,340
Michigan	33,881	20,787	13,094	12,910	3,106	16,016	6,511	9,224	15,735	883	309	1,192	483	455	938
Minnesota	18,839	12,097	6,742	8,653	1,939	10,592	2,881	4,399	7,280	330	176	506	233	228	461
Mississippi	1,378	1,180	198	1,120	140	1,260	28	37	65	2	2	4	30	19	49
Missouri	29,157	18,890	10,267	15,204	3,113	18,317	2,823	6,503	9,326	465	205	670	398	446	844
Montana	2,295	1,469	826	996	212	1,208	402	569	971	45	18	63	26	27	53
Nebraska	11,337	6,218	5,119	4,823	1,550	6,373	1,123	3,244	4,367	120	79	199	152	246	398
Nevada	308	225	83	169	27	196	48	48	96	2	2	4	6	6	12
New Hampshire	5,390	2,864	2,526	1,809	398	2,207	913	2,018	2,931	68	26	94	74	84	158
New Jersey	45,819	26,578	19,241	16,096	3,739	19,835	8,409	14,650	23,059	1,422	333	1,755	651	519	1,170
New Mexico	919	613	306	463	91	554	123	200	323	7	7	14	20	8	28
New York	145,482	88,281	57,201	59,512	14,519	74,031	20,921	38,959	59,880	4,869	1,535	6,404	2,979	2,188	5,167
North Carolina	7,708	6,066	1,642	5,399	621	6,020	371	876	1,247	93	29	122	203	116	319
North Dakota	2,806	1,743	1,063	1,245	318	1,563	425	695	1,120	28	23	51	45	27	72
Ohio	62,686	38,549	24,137	24,949	6,208	31,157	10,952	16,447	27,399	1,627	497	2,124	1,021	985	2,006
Oklahoma	10,789	7,518	3,271	6,091	1,300	7,391	1,173	1,716	2,889	52	39	91	202	216	418
Oregon	2,818	1,888	930	1,269	186	1,455	510	674	1,184	70	33	103	39	37	76
Pennsylvania	87,388	55,945	31,443	36,529	6,422	42,951	15,300	23,017	38,317	2,088	719	2,807	2,028	1,285	3,313
Rhode Island	6,326	3,757	2,569	2,478	432	2,910	1,088	2,016	3,104	112	30	142	79	91	170
South Carolina	3,009	2,569	440	2,403	329	2,732	28	41	69	5	7	12	133	63	196
South Dakota	3,970	2,092	1,878	1,588	574	2,162	414	1,197	1,611	38	45	83	52	62	114
Tennessee	7,112	5,057	2,055	4,321	724	5,045	429	1,116	1,545	83	48	131	224	167	391
Texas	20,296	16,113	4,183	14,144	2,384	16,528	1,240	1,471	2,711	158	109	267	571	219	790
Utah	2,272	1,610	662	1,118	217	1,335	409	409	818	53	15	68	30	21	51
Vermont	3,825	1,831	1,994	1,242	289	1,531	478	1,597	2,075	56	22	78	55	86	141
Virginia	9,517	6,406	3,111	5,458	1,240	6,698	544	1,596	2,140	127	74	201	277	201	478
Washington	6,554	4,156	2,398	2,941	642	3,583	988	1,578	2,566	128	89	217	99	89	188
West Virginia	6,200	3,943	2,257	3,223	558	3,781	594	1,569	2,163	48	25	73	78	105	183
Wisconsin	21,797	14,009	7,788	10,288	2,349	12,637	2,864	4,896	7,760	571	281	852	286	262	548
Wyoming	1,267	730	537	532	138	670	155	372	527	20	8	28	23	19	42
State Unknown	8,255	5,136	3,119	3,814	891	4,705	993	1,982	2,975	120	54	174	209	192	401
Totals	875,373	**534,804**	**340,569**	373,863	86,858	460,721	123,836	232,261	356,097	20,064	7,071	27,135	17,041	14,379	31,420

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Drought Leads to Provision for Lean Years

Government Plans to Invoke Methods of Ancient Egypt After Intensive Aridity Destroys Middle-Western Crops and Jeopardizes Welfare of Ten Million People

THE great dust-cloud which came out of the Middle West in early May and Mrs. F. O. Carlson's more recent telephone call will be remembered when the story of the country's worst drought is told to the children.

Some millions of people coughed their way through the dust-cloud which darkened the sky and sent chickens to early roost. Everybody else read of the phenomenon—an exhibition of nature's destructive power in one of her moments of fury.

Like thousands of others in Big Stone County, Minnesota, Mrs. Carlson had watched her pastures brown and turn to dust under a scorching sun and a drying wind. For weeks there had been no sign of cloud in the steely sky. Horses became too weak to work, and cattle, following the fading line of grass, fell in their tracks. One morning Mrs. Carlson saw five of her cows down, unable to rise. She telephoned to Sheriff P. W. Daly, asking him to come and shoot them, to put them out of their misery. The Sheriff performed the merciful task.

Crops Withered

It marked the beginning of a wholesale slaughter of cattle by which the Federal Government plans to bring relief to the stricken area. With early crops withered to the roots and little hope that belated rains will bring a blade of later forage crops, the Government planned to buy and slaughter 1,150,000 head of cattle, of which 500,000 will be buried on the farms as unfit for food. The others will be processed and distributed by FERA to families on relief rolls.

The dust-cloud, a thousand miles wide, awakened the country to the fact that it was confronted with a national calamity, tho word came from Washington that the country's huge reserves from former surpluses averted the danger of famine. The Administration already had sent its relief agencies into the stricken area to survey the scene and plan methods of relief. When the seriousness of the situation was reported to him, the President sought an appropriation of $525,000,000 as an addition to sums already made available to help the sufferers.

The drought, which began in June, 1933, destroyed crops in Montana, the two Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. This summer it extended southward to Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas, and the northern cotton-line, and northeastward to the borders of New York and Maine. During the last fifteen years only one year—1928—had seen a normal rainfall in Minnesota. A little rain fell late in May and early this month, but it was not in sufficient amount to affect the general situation. Most of the great granary and cattle country of the Middle West had been burned out. With the mercury rising to more than 100 degrees in some places, even the trees began to wilt. Nature, red in tooth and claw, seemed bent on making another American desert. She not only destroyed crops, but moved millions of tons of soil and scattered it as far as the sea. The Weather Bureau reported it to be "probably the worst drought in the history of the country."

Dr. E. W. Sheets, Director of Emergency Drought Relief, who was early on the scene, said, "the seriousness of the situation is becoming more wide-spread each day as the drought continues. But we must hold our heads." Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said that the drought might be the end of a cycle of subnormal rainfall which began in 1909. Such a cycle normally is followed, he said, by fifteen years of above-normal rainfall. It was obvious to him, then, that future planning must provide for the lean years from the surpluses of the fat years. It would be the method of ancient Egypt.

During the last of May the AAA designated 127 counties in North and South Dakota and Minnesota as "emergency" drought areas in which first work on surplus cattle purchases and modifications of planting restrictions were to become effective immediately. One hundred and seventy-nine counties in these States and in Wisconsin, Montana, and Wyoming were designated "secondary" drought areas, in which contract modifications were to become effective immediately. The contract modifications will permit farmers to sow forage crops in acreage taken from cultivation. It was estimated early this month that 125,000 families were in immediate need. As the "secondary" areas become "emergency" areas, this number will increase.

Fifteen States Hit

At the time of writing the disaster had reached into fifteen States and touched 10,000,000 people. While the Administration put the soft pedal on notes of alarm, and possible rains may avert disaster in part of the stricken area, the Government moved rapidly to save those facing complete ruin.

Red tape was cut away, and Federal authorities arranged to buy up cattle, provide direct relief to those in absolute need, lift restrictions on available rented acres to raise needed fodder, and to move populations from arid marginal lands to fertile fields.

The great search for grass is on, and it is hoped that the migration can be finished and the farmers settled before cold weather sets in.

"More food, more clothing, and more money, in so far as it is necessary," said Mr. Wallace, "must and will be supplied. If it is possible to find new opportunities for farm families whose crops have shriveled, or blown away, those opportunities will be found. The credit problem of families in distress will be solved as humanely as possible. This is a situation where creditors have as much to gain by leniency as the debtors have."

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, already has authorized expenditure of approximately $4,000,000 for relief in Wisconsin, Nevada, Colorado, Illinois, New Mexico, and Arizona. The money will be used at the discretion of State Relief Directors to meet pressing needs. In addition, a program of water conservation to avert permanent drought disaster in the Middle West has been urged. Col. H. M. Waite, Deputy Public Works Administrator, has announced that his organization is preparing a report of a survey of the affected area. The report will be made public about July 1.

To the Rescue
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

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Administration Faces Heavy Tasks

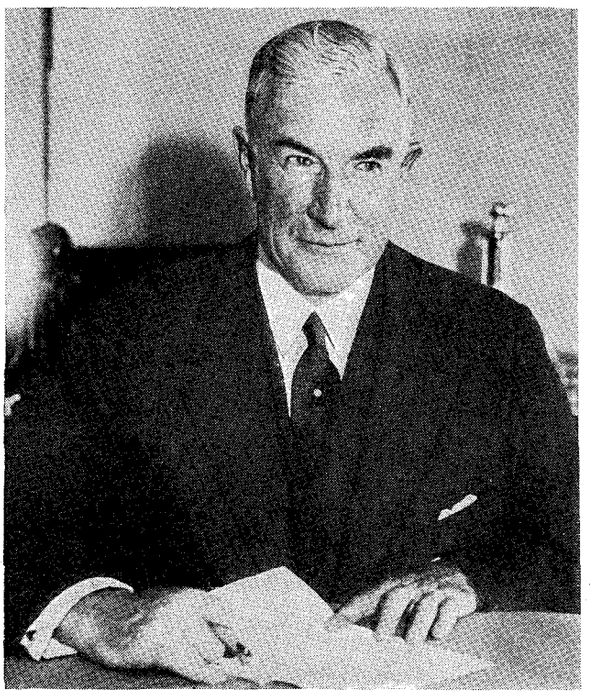
Completion of the Legislative Program, Drought Relief, and Strike Prevention Loom Large —Second Darrow Board Report Renews Attack on NRA

THREE considerable tasks have preoccupied the Administration during the past several days—the completion of the President's legislative program, the relief of drought-seared farmers and the prevention of strikes. Meanwhile, one of its most perplexing difficulties, that of collecting war debts from European nations, was thrust into the distant background by Britain's decision to suspend payments indefinitely.

Working away at its threefold job, the Administration heard itself criticized by the Socialists, during their national convention at Detroit, and by the Republicans, during the Chicago meeting of their National Committee which elected Henry P. Fletcher Chairman to succeed Everett Sanders.

Back in Washington after his trip to New York and Massachusetts, President Roosevelt dampened the hopes of Congressional leaders to adjourn June 9. He, too, favored an early adjournment, but thought that certain bills should be passed to round off the New Deal before Congress shut up shop.

Congress thereupon got down to work again. One of the measures it passed was the tariff bill, which empowers the President to conclude trade agreements with foreign governments and to raise or lower customs duties by as much as 50 per cent.



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Henry P. Fletcher, new Chairman of the Republican National Committee

Another was the bill to put the air-mail on a more permanent basis and authorize a Presidential commission to investigate all aspects of American aviation.

Four Messages to Congress

Still another was the Communications Act, which concentrates in a single Federal board the power to control communication by radio, telephone, and telegraph.

Among the bills signed by the President, and hence written into law, was the measure to provide government regulation of the stock exchanges and amend the 1933 Securities Act. A second was the Corporate Bankruptcy Act which prevents a small minority of creditors from holding up fair financial reorganizations.

The President also sent four messages to Congress. In one, he sought authority to make a gift to the Government of Haiti of buildings and equipment which have been used by the United States Marines and will be left behind when they end their twenty-year occupation of that Republic in October. In the second, he submitted a preliminary report on a plan for river development to guide Congress in legislation concerning flood control, irrigation and so on. He suggested that the investigation of this subject be continued and that he turn in a final report to the next Congress, which convenes in January.

The President struck the keynote of his third and most important message in this sentence: "People want decent homes to live in; they want to locate them where they can engage in productive work; and they want some safeguard against misfortunes which can not be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours."

Congress, he pointed out, can assist in the realization of all three desires. For one thing, it can pass the pending housing bill to stimulate the lending of private money for the modernization of existing homes and the building of new ones. Regarding the second objective, the readjustment of the population, he declared that "when the next Congress convenes, I hope to be able to present to it a carefully considered national plan, covering the development and human use of our natural resources of land and water over a long period of years."

There remained the third objective, and of this he said: "Next winter we may well undertake the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance. . . . I am looking for a sound means which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing factors in life—especially those which relate to unemployment and old age."

He assured Congress that "You are completing a work begun in March, 1933, which will be regarded for a long time as a splendid justification of the vitality of representative government."

Indifferent to the Administration's efforts to introduce some degree of order and planning into American life, nature has concentrated a baking dry heat on a vast area of the Mid-West. A huge Federal appropriation to assist the drought sufferers was inevitable. However much he regretted its possible effects on his budgetary plans, the President in his fourth message asked Congress for the sum of $525,000,000.

While the President and Congress labored with these questions, Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, struggled to settle threatened strikes in the textile and steel industries.

The Strike Situation

In the textile dispute, he was quickly successful. The workers were not granted the 33⅓ per cent. increase in their hourly rates of pay which, he said, was their principal demand, but the NRA's Division of Planning and Research was ordered to determine whether any increase is possible.

The strike scheduled for June 16 by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, proved a harder nut to crack.

So, also, did the long-lived and violent Pacific Coast longshoremen's strike. Henry F. Grady, chairman of President Roosevelt's special arbitration board, declared Sunday that Federal mediation in this dispute "holds no immediate prospect of success."

While negotiations over these disputes went on, sentiment for the passage of the Wagner labor bill steadily increased. Among other things, this measure would discourage unfair practises against labor and create a permanent board for the settlement of industrial disputes. Many business and industrial leaders oppose it, asserting that it is biased in favor of labor and would destroy rather than encourage industrial peace.

In the opinion of the Socialists, General Johnson's NRA has proved not a boon but a blow to labor. "The actual administration of the law has in fact robbed labor of most of the privileges theoretically

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granted," declared a resolution adopted at the party's Detroit convention. "Employers," it continued, "have with impunity defied the law."

NRA also comes in for attack in the second report of the Review Board headed by Clarence S. Darrow, which in the first report declared that small industries were oppressed and that monopolistic practises flourished in certain industries under

The Not So Helping Hand

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

codes. Among other things, the second report declares: "Evidence shows the retail code signed by the President was not the one accepted by the industry." The first Darrow report covered eight codes; the second covers thirteen. There will be a third and final report late this month.

Socialists Veer to Left

The principal interest of the Socialist convention lay in its swing toward the Left, clearly evident in its declaration of principles. In one section of the declaration, the Socialists declared they would "meet war . . . by massed war resistance, organized so far as practicable in a general strike." In another they called for "a genuine workers' democracy." A third, widely interpreted as condoning the use of violence under certain circumstances, read:

"If the capitalist system should collapse in a general chaos and confusion, which can not permit of orderly procedure, the Socialist party, whether or not in such a case it is a majority, will not shrink from the responsibility of organizing and maintaining a government under the workers' rule."

Members of the Republican National Committee, meeting in Chicago, also adopted a declaration of principles. Considering that it came from the opposition party, it was notable for the mildness of its criticism of a Democratic President's policies.

On the whole, it seemed to call for modification rather than abandonment of the New Deal and to do so in general rather than specific terms.

It even contained a section which declared that the problems of spreading prosperity more widely, relieving unemployment and old age and avoiding depressions "must be approached in a broad, liberal and progressive spirit, unhampered by dead formulas or too obstinately clinging to the past."

"Our country has been backward in legislation dealing with social questions," it said. "We welcome the recognition that these questions demand attention by government."

Republican Criticism

Nevertheless, it declared that "American institutions and American civilization are in greater danger to-day than at any time since the foundation of the Republic" and that "a small group in Washington, vested with temporary authority, is seeking covertly to alter the framework of American institutions." It proclaimed the party's faith that "American democracy, working along American lines, in accordance with the spirit and principles of American institutions, is equal to the task of solving the problems of the new world."

Unlike its choice for chairman, this declaration of principles caused little dissension within the Republican Party, tho newspapers divided on it in accordance with their political sympathies.

"Fustian, vague, general and windy," said the New York *Times*, which has Democratic leanings, and the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* declared: "Contrition is written all over the new declaration of policy. . . . The plain truth is that Franklin D. Roosevelt has performed miracles in reforming the politicians of both parties and in giving the people a vision where none existed before."

But the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thought "the National Committee has handled the situation calmly, deliberately, and sensibly." And the New York *Herald Tribune*, strongly Republican, said: "This document is fresh in language and courageous in spirit. It criticizes fundamental errors of the New Deal, while at the same time recognizing the need of a new spirit in national life and new policies."

The Herald Tribune admitted, however, that "the selection of Mr. Henry P. Fletcher . . . will hardly satisfy the younger elements of the party," adding: "Yet much plainly is to be said for him. He is the highest type of American public servant, a distinguished diplomat and a wise counselor of Presidents."

Mr. Fletcher has served as Ambassador under four Presidents. He is sixty-one, white-haired, well-to-do and conservative—hardly the progressive young man from the West who was widely sought as Chairman. Pleasing to conservative Republicans, his election was applauded by former President Hoover, who called him "a most experienced and courageous leader." But it displeased Western Republicans and Progressive Republicans alike, and created disputes along geographic as well as political lines within the Republican Party.

Judging by the volume of their comment, the meeting of the Republican National Committee was of only slightly greater interest to American editors than the determination of the British Government not to pay the June 15 instalment on the $4,714,000,000 war debt.

Britain did not use the word "default" in the note announcing her decision. She said she was "suspending further payments until it becomes possible to discuss an ultimate settlement of intergovernmental war debts with a reasonable prospect of agreement."

She was willing to make another token payment in acknowledgement of the debt. But she realized that, even so, she would still be considered a defaulter under the terms of the recently-enacted Johnson measure, designed to prevent any foreign government "in default in the payment of its obligations, or any part thereof, to the Government of the United States" from borrowing from American investors.

Press Comment

Interestingly enough, the note stirred up no wide-spread anti-British clamor in the American press. Most newspapers which did not forthrightly approve of the British course appeared resigned to it.

There were, of course, some exceptions. "Why wade through this rubbish of the British note?" inquired the New York *American*, a Hearst newspaper. "There is not a virtuous or consistent position in it."

THIS IS THE SYMBOL OF CAPITALISM AND REACTION, I'LL PUSH IT OVER!
THIS IS THE SYMBOL OF COMMUNISM, I'LL PUSH IT OVER!
EXTREME LEFTIST
EXTREME RIGHTIST

Maintaining the Equilibrium

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*

But the comment of the San Francisco *Chronicle* and the Boston *Transcript* were more nearly typical of newspaper editorials as a whole. "Because we would not compromise on a part, we have lost all," *The Chronicle* stated, and the view of *The Transcript* was that "displeasing tho the whole situation may be, it is hard for any logical mind to find fault with the latest war-debt note from Great Britain."

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What's at Stake in the Steel Crisis

Government's Peace Proposal and Strike Plans Under Consideration by Labor as Question Arises: Can the Basic Steel Industry Remain Non-Unionized?

BEHIND all the manifestoes and conferences and hurryings back and forth between Washington and New York, Washington and Pittsburgh, Washington and Cleveland, the struggle in the steel industry resolves itself into one simple question: Can the basic steel industry remain to all intents and purposes non-unionized in face of the encouragement given to organized labor by the NRA?

The contest in steel is one of a series of demands for more pay and shorter hours, or union recognition. The Toledo strike was settled, the threatened textile strike was averted, but the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast defied attempts at compromise until coastwise shipping virtually was at a standstill. Altogether, to use the phrase of a writer in *The New Republic*, labor has shown "militancy and solidarity not equaled since the war."

In the case of steel the industry has successfully, on the whole, resisted attempts at unionization, but not without bitter struggles. Through the NRA, labor won an eight-hour day, and wage-cuts were restored. But, as Ruth Finney has noted in the New York *World-Telegram*, "recognition of the union and collective bargaining are as far away as ever." The steel magnates individually and through the American Iron and Steel Institute repeatedly have been insisting that collective bargaining exists within the letter and spirit of NIRA through the company unions and the employee-representation plans now existing practically throughout the industry.

The A.A.'s Position

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers—A.A. for short—claims some 100,000 workers throughout the steel-plants, which, altogether, employ something less than half a million men. They insist that genuine collective bargaining involves union recognition. At the convention which put through the strike call a "rank and file committee" was appointed to handle the strike. Disharmony between this committee and the national officers, including Michael Tighe, president, was composed when a special committee representing both groups was formed in Washington to confer with government officials.

At the same time leading members of the American Iron and Steel Institute had moved to Washington so that all parties to the clash were at the end of the week in contact with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson of the NRA, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and the White House.

A proposal by General Johnson for a neutral board of three to arbitrate points at issue, and indorsed by the Iron and Steel Institute, was rejected by insurgent union leaders, who denounced it in a letter to the President as an "insult to every worker in the country."

Amalgamated officials then announced a special convention in Pittsburgh June 14 to decide whether the strike should be called. The Government's peace proposal, it was indicated, would probably be considered at the convention.

The feeling on the part of many steel men regarding union recognition was most picturesquely described in the remark made to the Institute by Tom Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation.

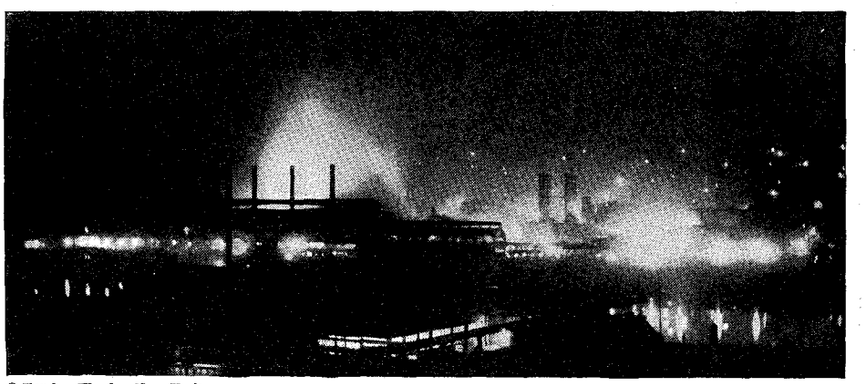
Mr. Girdler said:

"I have a little farm with some apple trees and potato plants on it. Before I will spend the rest of my life dealing with Bill Green, Mike Tighe, and John Lewis, I will retire to that farm."

Official statements from the Iron and Steel Institute asserted that the demands of the A.A. came down to the single demand for a closed shop. And the steel industry was declared to be "definitely committed to the maintenance of employee-representation plans now effective in the industry and to the principle of the open shop." Statements of this kind were bolstered up with reports from many steel mills showing that employees had voted against the strike by large majorities.

On the union side, a "rank and file" spokesman told Secretary Perkins "all hell will break loose" if the employers did not confer directly with them. Said another: "NRA has come to mean 'National Run Around' because of nine months of sidestepping." Another insisted that there was more to it than mere recognition—"it is because of the wretched standard of living shown by the actual income statements that steel-workers the country over are determined for a showdown this month with the steel corporations."

With the right of collective bargaining written into the NIRA, said the rank and file leaders, in a public statement, "this will be a strike to enforce the law and to prove that the Government at least is bigger than the steel trust." Ever since the A.A. was formed, said Mr. Tighe, the employers have denied steel-workers the right to sit down at a conference table and talk over working conditions. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, calling for the prompt enactment of the Wagner Bill, declared: "the autocratic attitude of the representatives of the steel corporations constitutes a challenge to the nation and to Congress."



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When a steel-mill is running full blast

In view of the talk about Section 7-A of the NIRA, it is interesting to find the Newspaper Guild saying through a resolution at its convention last week that it has "not fulfilled the promise held out for it that would assure workers the right to organize in unions of their own and bargain collectively, but has . . . fostered the recognition of company unions."

In an effort to explain the successive strikes over what sometimes seem rather academic questions of union recognition, Frank R. Kent wrote in the Baltimore *Sun:*

False Hopes

"The New Deal policies, as exemplified by NRA, so far from promoting better relations between industry and labor, appear to have made them worse. This was inevitable. There is no such thing as satisfying both, which was the NRA ideal. If labor demands of shorter hours, more pay and less work are fully met, employers must raise prices to a point where profits are insured. And that, of course, would result in the unthinkable gouging of the consumer, which would certainly bring on a buyers' strike, ruinous alike to capital and labor.

"False hopes were held out to both by the NRA. Neither could be permitted to go as far as it wanted, and now they are embattled and bitter. Back of most of these struggles, regardless of the superficial points made, is the great question of the closed shop.

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British Consider Plan to Double Air Force

The European Armament Race May Enter New Phase, If Great Britain's Neighbors Fail to Agree to Limitation

Reports received this week from London indicate that a new phase in the European armament race may begin shortly, as the British Government endeavors to build its air fleet up to "parity with the strongest air force within striking distance of Great Britain." The reports declared that if they are not successful in getting other nations to consider leaving off a further building up of their air forces, the British will double their own air force and expand their personnel at an estimated cost of about £35,000,000 (about $170,000,000).

This action, according to Frederick Kuh, of the United Press, is the result of a campaign led by a considerable section of the British press which included *The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Express* and *The Evening Standard*. These papers have apparently convinced the public that expenditures for air preparedness are an absolute necessity. It is believed that the purse-strings will be relaxed and that considerable expenditures will follow.

The reports estimated that the time for carrying out these plans will be either five, seven or ten years. To double the present equipment of personnel within a year would require such large additional taxes that the present Cabinet would in all probability not be able to stand the test. Furthermore, an emergency is not regarded as imminent, so there would appear to be ample time to bring Britain from sixth place to parity among European Powers.

May Seek Air Convention

It is believed that the first gestures toward building up of an air force may be an attempt to induce or perhaps intimidate France, Germany and the other nations concerned to give more serious consideration to the British proposal for an international convention for the purpose of limiting air forces. So far France has been deaf to all such proposals. An air convention might be rescued from the Geneva wreckage.

Failing this, it is declared that Britain will put into operation her plans for increasing her fighting air force of 1,500 planes to match France's 3,000. Added to this is the wide-spread belief that Germany is getting ready to challenge French air supremacy and has secretly been piling up air armaments.

Comparison with the United States has also been used as an argument for building up Britain's air fleet. It was pointed out by *The Evening Standard* that "the Americans are flying fifty million miles annually on domestic and overseas air-lines, as compared with our three million." Elsewhere it was pointed out that the United States has 544 planes plying regular air-services, contrasted with Britain's thirty-four.

Two days prior to the publication of the report that the British were contemplating an increase in air protection, came the news from Washington that the Navy's General Board had decided not to experiment with a proposed craft which was called a "Flying Deck Cruiser." This proposed craft would combine features of swift fighting cruisers and air-craft carriers. It would carry many air-planes, but would be smaller and faster than the Navy's present air-craft carriers.

Officers who supported the building of this craft felt that the combination of speed and air-plane equipment might make such a ship of great value on scouting expeditions. However, it was learned on June 10 that the Navy's General Board recommended that "nothing be done for the present." Observers saw this as tantamount to abandoning the proposal.

Questions were raised as to the feasibility of these proposed "Flying Deck Cruisers" and also as to whether they would be within the definitions of air-craft carriers under the London and Washington treaties. The treaties defined air-craft carriers as ships on which planes could land and take-off. Many persons described as experts are doubtful as to whether these operations could be accomplished on the cruisers simultaneously.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Aeronautics, who favored the construction of one of these cruisers as an experiment, declared that "nobody knows definitely what possibilities they have. I felt that construction of one would solve these problems and definitely end the controversy of whether they come within the treaties."

Study Air-Ship's Future

The future of the air-ship in war service may be decided by an intensive study of the *Macon's* performances in the Caribbean fleet maneuvers which ended just before the American fleet's spectacular entrance into New York harbor. The air-plane is an acknowledged arm of the military forces of the country, but the value of the air-ship seems still to be a matter of debate.

Three basic analyses will be submitted to the Air-ship Committee for study and report to Secretary of the Navy Swanson and the President. Admiral David Foote Sellers, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet until he relinquished command on June 15, will report to Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, concerning the performances of the air-ship, and reports will be submitted also by Admiral Standley and by Commander Alger H. Dresel of the *Macon*.

Government Credit Is Firm

Despite the Administration's inflationary money policies and its huge program of spending and borrowing, the Government's credit does not suffer, as is proved by the acid test of the market for its securities.

For instance, last week, the Government successfully floated $300,000,000 worth of bonds and $500,000,000 of Treasury notes to cash customers in addition to offering to exchange short-term securities maturing in June and August for more bonds of the new issue. The cash bond issue was oversubscribed eight times.

The bonds run for fourteen years and carry a 3 per cent. interest rate. The only issue with a comparable rate since pre-war days was made in September, 1931. These were the famous Mellon 3 per cent. bonds which now are selling at a premium. It was announced there will be no further long-term issue before September.

The reason for the flotation at this time, financial authorities understand, was to take advantage of present low-money rates, to be ready for future emergency outlays, and to cut down the floating debt. At the end of May, the total public debt was more than $26,000,000,000 and the new obligations will bring it up to the maximum of August, 1919.

The New York *Times* pointed out, however, that the lower rate of interest at which bonds now are being floated imposes a smaller burden. The annual interest charge in the fiscal year 1923 was more than $1,000,000,000, whereas in the fiscal year 1933, with the total debt about the same, it was only $689,000,000.

Favor Health Insurance

Indorsement of a nation-wide movement to support means of providing "more adequate medical service for the whole community through a system of voluntary, prepayment health insurance" was given this week by the American College of Surgeons. This step was taken after the Board of Regents, the governing body of the College, had adopted the report of the Medical Service Board, submitted after eight months of study of the question of periodic prepayments by Americans of moderate means for hospitalization and medical care. It was the College's first pronouncement on a subject which has created controversy in medical circles.

Care of the indigent sick, the Regents said, should be "a direct obligation upon the community." They recommended, also, that physicians and surgeons cooperate to dispel ignorance and credulity in certain groups of the public regarding the resources of medicine.

The Board recommended that under such a plan patients be allowed free choice of hospitals and physicians and that the compensation of physicians and hospitals be estimated "with due regard" to resources available in the periodic payment fund.

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America's First Year Under the NIRA

Nation-Wide Cooperative Movement Throughout All Industry Has Resulted From the Original "Gentlemen's Agreement" With the President to Provide Increased Employment

THE National Industrial Recovery Act, born on June 16, 1933, gave the President discretionary powers in approving industrial codes to have effect for a period of two years. During the first year of its existence approval and criticism have played a considerable part in gradually changing "a gentlemen's agreement" with the President to provide increased employment, into a law whose symbol, the Code Eagle, represents "a great cooperative movement throughout all industry."

One hour after the signing of NIRA the cotton industry had presented a code, signed one month later by the President. Since then 412 codes have been signed in an effort to reach the goal of 500 industrial agreements. The thirty-six key industries under the NRA represent 2,000,000 employers with about 18,000,000 employees under their supervision. It is estimated that the codes have been responsible for the reduction of the unemployed from a high of 13,000,000 to about 10,000,000.

To secure this result working hours a week had to be reduced, and wages increased to offset this. Considering factories, alone, the reduction of the working week under the codes is about 25 per cent.; and the factory pay-roll of February, 1934, shows a 53 per cent. increase over that of February, 1933. With the reduction in working weeks there has been an increase in factory employment of 28 per cent. as of a year ago February, 1934.

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We Can Take the Cotton Out of Our Ears Now

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Part, too, of the NIRA are the numerous agencies for the supervision of the huge organization incorporated in the "New Deal." More than thirty-one new agencies were created to administer the varied industries and the relief projects which are intrinsically connected with the general welfare of industry.

The NRA

Most important of the agencies is the NRA, the National Recovery Administration, which arranges the codes for all industries. The NCB, National Compliance Board, a division of NRA, examines all complaints arising from violations of the codes. The NLB, the National Labor Board, deals with labor troubles due to codes.

Faced with large unemployment and suffering resulting from lack of work, the Administration set up relief agencies which were closely connected with the industries coming under the codes. Under the PWA, the Public Works Administration, $3,300,000,000 was allotted by the Government for the construction of public works, and this sum has been spent or allotted to 13,266 Federal and 2,407 non-Federal projects. The CCC, Civilian Conservation Corps, has given 325,000 young men work for a nominal wage and spent $325,000,000 to keep them off the dole by working in reforestation. The CWA, Civil Works Administration, child of the PWA, created to give employment to those who otherwise would be on the dole, has spent about $400,000,000, but was not intended to be a long-term relief measure.

Under the Emergency Housing Corporation the Government has not only aided States, cities, and private investors in housing, but has entered directly into the financing of slum-clearance and low-cost housing. Indirect, but as effective, was the appointment of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation to bring the railroads into a more cooperative system, eliminating waste. A hold-over from the past administration, the RFC, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has lent $5,286,717,658 to banks, governmental agencies, mortgage-loan companies, and other organizations. Repayments totaling $1,449,389,242 have been made.

Politically a vexing question for past administrations, the Muscle Shoals hydro-electric project finally was brought under governmental operation in the Tennessee Valley Authority. With the authority of the NIRA the President authorized the construction of thirty-two naval vessels.

In its results the NIRA has met both approval and criticism. The codes, administered by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, struck snags. Early in the history of NRA it was discovered that there were different standards for the various industries.

A drastic change has appeared in the set-up of NRA. Under the intent of the codes employees may organize by any method they see fit. This has resulted in conflict with company unions of large corporations.

Murmurs of discontent finally gave way to the creation of the National Recovery Review Board, headed by Clarence S. Darrow, liberal, and the most famous criminal lawyer of his generation. The monopolistic tendencies, the gradual removal of the small business man from a living in his shop, the violations of the codes as reported by the Board, started a burst of criticism against, and strong defense of, the NRA.

Influenced, perhaps, by the Darrow Report, after months of intense study NRA underwent further changes. By a sweeping Presidential order General Johnson eliminated seven of the "service" trades from code restrictions except for the minimum-wage and maximum-hour provisions. These trades, storage and parking of motor-vehicles, bowling and billiard business, barber-shop trade, cleaning and dyeing industries, shoe-shining, advertising display, and distribution of advertising, were considered local in character, classified among the "little fellows."

Drastic Revision

More drastic were the revisions in the code restrictions: the elimination of code price-fixing unless shown to be necessary, and then the altered price will be "the lowest reasonable cost"; destructive price-cutting was forbidden and where prices seem too low they will be investigated; open price-posting is allowed, but prices must first be sent to a neutral agency, and such prices are effective immediately to eliminate price-haggling by large corporations, can not be revised upward for forty-eight hours, but may be reduced at any time.

So, after a stormy first year, NRA still survives to suit a state of mind that is not quite the desperate temper of a year ago. Another year may bring other changes, but, so far, NRA seems to have the people's approval.

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Topics of the Day

Ed Howe's Son Looks at the "Brain Trust" The President's chief advisers are "consulted at his pleasure, rather than their leisure," the country now learns from a competent witness—Editor Gene Howe, of Amarillo, Texas, who has been making a dispassionate survey of the Washington scene. At least half of the President's forty-nine advisers, as listed by Mr. Howe, are "yes men," it seems, and "there is not one of the remainder who can speak for the President without first consulting him."

Howe is described by the Associated Press as "a controversialist who has tilted with notables" and the son of Ed Howe, veteran Kansas editor-philosopher. He makes light of the "brain trust" and credits the President with having "complete mastery of the nation" beyond any of his predecessors in the White House. In the naming of the forty-nine advisers, "Mrs. Roosevelt comes first, but not as a matter of courtesy. She shares the President's love for the people, but he is far more practical-minded."

So much nonsense has been written and spoken about the misnamed "brain trust" that Mr. Howe's observations on President Roosevelt's mastery are timely and refreshing.

* * * *

Winning a Fortune A Mixed Blessing? It might be instructive to follow the personal histories of recent "lucky" winners of large sweepstakes prizes, and be able to read their thoughts and emotions some months or years after Lady Fortune bestowed her "blessing" upon them. In what proportion of cases would the gilt have tarnished the gingerbread? Even in the first flush of triumph would have come a siege of excited neighbors, wistful of generous recognition, a flood of begging letters, a mobilizing of mendicants, needy relatives, solicitors for this and that, bond salesmen, promoters, confidence men, racketeers, and gangsters demanding their bit even in advance of the income tax scalp hunters. A wise man might well shudder at the prospect of being a sweepstakes prize-winner.

There's another way of looking at it. When John Burroughs wrote the line, "For lo! my own will come to me," he was subscribing, in effect, to the Eastern doctrine of *Karma*, whereby everything happening to the individual is deemed a consequence of his own acts in his present or previous lives, or else an answer to some need of his soul. From the latter point of view it is easy to imagine that some souls might need a bitter disillusionment while others might need a sudden release from material poverty. A sweepstakes or lottery prize might work either way, according to the individual. Even the disappointment of winning nothing might serve a wholesome purpose under that adaptable doctrine, and every buyer of a ticket can safely murmur John Burroughs's comfortable apothem.

* * * *

Settlement of Toledo Strike Points Moral The settlement which ended the strike at the Electric Auto-Lite Company in Toledo should point a moral for workers and employers everywhere. Here was a labor dispute which spared the community few of the traditional pains and penalties. There was rioting in the streets. There were stonings and sluggings, gas-bombings, and volleys of rifle fire. The National Guard was called out, the casualty list mounted steadily and there even was a threat of a general strike.

Yet what finally happened? The workers had demanded a wage increase of 10 per cent., but, eventually, accepted one of 5 per cent. The employers had refused to recognize an outside union, but, eventually, agreed to recognize a committee of the union as the negotiating agency in collective bargaining. In short, despite all the violence and bloodshed, each side got about half what it wanted. Meanwhile, both sides suffered, the employers through injuries done to their plant, the employees through loss of wages.

The natural question is why the disputants could not have compromised in the beginning, as they did in the end. The Toledo settlement should help employers and employees generally to see that when an adjustment is inevitable sooner or later it might better be sooner than later.

* * * *

A Jazz Campaign For Political Office If the citizens of Oklahoma falter in the pursuit of happiness the blame will not rest on their candidates for political office. One of these candidates is entertaining the people with a Negro jazz orchestra, which accompanies him as he campaigns through the State. "I had some accordion players, but they weren't snappy enough," he explains. Other candidates are touring with brass-bands, stunting air-planes and hula-hula dancers, tho to date none has appeared on the stump with a fully-equipped Broadway review.

The Oklahoma idea seems excellently adapted to fulfill the primary purpose of a campaign tour. That, presumably, is to acquaint the voters with the kind of man who is running for public office. And certainly no voter can fail to conclude that the sort of candidate who employs hula-hula dancers to draw a crowd is the sort of candidate who needs hula-hula dancers to draw a crowd. If the voter is amused and diverted while he is reaching this inevitable conclusion, so much the better.

Strange Cargoes Land In New York Every Day Not ivory, apes, and peacocks, but things as strange and various are unloaded every day on the wharves of New York, making Americans realize that they depend very definitely for many comforts and luxuries on foreign trade. On just one day last week—the shipping pages of the New York *Journal of Commerce* being authority—these items were imported:

A tortoise and three hundred cases of snails from Casablanca, and ten live green turtles from Costa Rica. From Istanbul 2,000 pounds of tobacco leaves—these for the smokers of Turkish cigarettes. Who are the ultimate consumers of shipments from the same port of pickled sheepskins? Along with all the olive-oil, tomato sauce, and cheese from Italy were forty-three cases of manna from Palermo, Geranium-oil arrived from Algiers, and many barrels of canned bitter orange pulp from Valencia, to say nothing of a lively shipment of capers from Barcelona. From Marseilles cuttle-fish-bones and crocodile skins; from London frogs and live reptiles, also, consigned to the Central Hanover Bank, a score of cases of crude juice of the papaw.

From Santo Domingo arrived yautias and ahuyamas. Along with coffee from Cartagena, alligator, lizard, and snake skins.

* * * *

Woman's Retreat to Kitchen Not Likely "Every clubwoman and professional woman, young or old, would gladly chuck her career to marry a good man," said Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder recently. "There are two kinds of women—those that men love and marry, and those who belong to clubs. . . . Well, it's back to the spinning-wheel for women now. And back to the kitchen. That's where women belong. Getting the vote didn't do women any good—they still vote as their husbands tell them."

A benighted reactionary, this Mrs. Meder? Probably not. She herself is a lawyer and a well-known Mid-West clubwoman. She made her statement just before she was inducted as president of the Chicago Business and Professional Women's Club—made it, one suspects, with tongue, or tongue-tip, at least, tucked snugly in cheek.

"I am active in club and professional work myself," said Mrs. Meder pleasantly, "but I see the error of my ways." Clubwomen who have been fuming over her statement might well ask themselves how seriously it was made. They might well wonder whether it does not indicate an amused familiarity with the arguments of their detractors, and, hence, in itself, suggest that their retreat to the kitchen from the world of affairs is likely to be indefinitely postponed.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Tess Slesinger (rimes with *messenger*), at twenty-eight, is by way of becoming the fiction authority on that nebulous group of persons described as intellectuals. Her first novel, "The Unpossessed," treats the difficulties of this "international problem class" and has run into four editions in as many weeks. This young authoress smiles habitually, shows brilliant, white teeth, declares her two chief eccentricities are that she is a native New Yorker, and that, unlike most of her literary friends, she likes to write. She attended Ethical Culture School, Swarthmore, for two years, studied journalism, traveled extensively abroad, and has contributed to leading magazines. Critics predict for her a career inversely proportional to her stature.

Arthur J. Morris has just been made president of the Fulton Trust Company in New York. He was born in that city, one of a family of ten children, and started in the banking business thirty-four years ago as a messenger boy with only a grammar-school education. He studied at night-school, rose by gradual promotion, became a director and recently president. He is slight in stature, has hair tinged with gray. Besides his banking interests he has long been active in educational work for boys.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Boger—president, Weatherford College (Texas)—*bo'ger*, not *bojer*, nor *bogger*.

Bohannon—president, State Teachers' College (Minn.)—nothing tricky; *bo-han'non*.

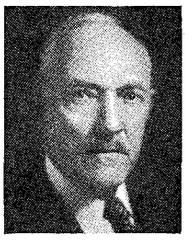
Corcoran—president, De Paul University (Chicago) — just as spelled, *cor'cor-an*.

de Blois—president, Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary (Philadelphia)—*blois* rimes with *voice*.

Denise — president, Presbyterian Theological Seminary (Omaha)—*"De-nise', be nice!"*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Charles H. Ingersoll, retired dollar-watch maker, will be the Single Tax candidate for Governor of New Jersey in the fall. He was brought up on a Michigan farm, but decided there was more of a career to manufacturing watches on a mass-production scale, and is the co-originator of the "watch that made the dollar famous." At one time his firm produced 15,000 watches a day and he estimates that they sold more than 100,000,000 watches. Mr. Ingersoll speaks in a low, resonant, sonorous voice, likes to talk to, confer with, and be heckled by his audiences, rather than to deliver lectures. His campaign slogan is "Plenty for Everybody."



Blackstone Studios

Admiral Joseph M. Reeves has just assumed command of the United States Fleet. Known to his intimates as "Bull" Reeves, the first officer of the Fleet has been prominent in naval circles ever since his Annapolis days when he played football, helped win a sensational victory over the Army team in 1894. In the Spanish-American War, he was advanced "for eminent and conspicuous conduct." An aviator, he is the first air-minded man to command the Fleet.

© Underwood

Karlis Ulmanis fled from Latvia when that country was still a part of Russia and found his way to America. He studied agriculture at the University of Nebraska, worked his way through by driving a milk-wagon, and was given financial assistance by friends. After graduation in 1909 he tried running a cheese factory in Texas. When Latvia secured her independence after the war, friends who had helped a "Karl Ullman" through college were surprized to receive letters from him stating that he was Premier of Latvia. Bank drafts were enclosed settling his educational debts. He is a tall, stoutish, energetic man, has blue eyes, regular, sturdy features, and affable manners. In the office he occupies to-day as Premier and Foreign Minister, in Riga, hangs his Nebraska University pennant.

Globe Photo

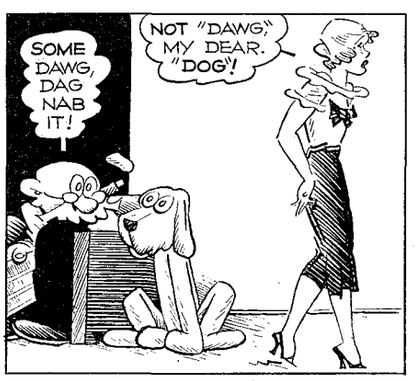
Comics—and Their Creators

Cliff Sterrett, creator of "Polly and Her Pals," was born in 1883 at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. The family decided that he might just as well be educated, so he was sent to school in Fergus Falls and in Alexander, Minnesota, where he conquered the multiplication table, several feminine hearts, and learned to spell a few words of three letters. It was soon apparent that he was particularly clever with his pencil, so Cliff left his native habitat to study art in New York.

© Bachrach

Cliff Sterrett

Sterrett was eighteen when he became an embryo artist in the Chase Art School, in New York, where he studied earnestly for two years. When he had celebrated his twentieth birthday he was hired by *The Herald* to do "hack" art work. His first cartoons were entitled "Ventriloquial Vag" and "For This We Have Daughters," for *The Evening Telegram*, published by *The Herald* owners.



Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Polly

In 1912 Sterrett joined the art staff of the New York *Journal*, where he began drawing "Polly and Her Pals." This comic became national in 1914 when it was first syndicated by the Newspaper Feature Service. In 1916 it became an international comic. It now appears in many languages including Spanish, Danish, Portuguese, and Japanese.

Cliff Sterrett likes to say that his wife made his success possible by acting as censor, proofreader, and idea-giver. Principally, he says, she was a dependable spelling reference. He and his wife love music and they play many instruments. They have one son, a Yale man, who majored in music.

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At the Observation Post

The Republican National Committee Meeting at Chicago—A Compromise Chairman—That Gulf Between "Sons of the Wild Jackass" and the Old Guard Widens

ONE does not have to be a partizan to wish the G.O.P. success in forming a united opposition to the New Deal. It is as true of politics as it is of business that a runaway market in the end creates a reckless overconfidence sure to result in disaster. The New Deal so far has had a runaway market. For its own survival it needs now a sales resistance on which the Blue Eagle can whet its beak.

During the emergency of a year ago a virtual unanimity of support for Mr. Roosevelt's "experiments" seemed, and probably was, a condition of salvation. It was forthcoming. Republicans, hardly less than Democrats, in Congress joined in the stampede which put over the President's program. But as the emergency has receded they have shown a disposition to dig in against the tide. Their scattered protests have grown in number. They have achieved of late the semblance of a chorus. All they lack to attract an effective following is harmony.

Declaration of Policy

Possibly this will be attained as a result of the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee in Chicago, with its election of a new chairman and its declaration of party policy. Former Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, the new chairman, is a diplomat by nature and training. Tho identified with the Hoover wing of the party and therefore persona grata to the more powerful element among its conservatives, he has, many years behind him, a record of insurgency which, it is hoped, will recommend him to the increasingly rebellious element of Young Republicans. That is to say, he served with Theodore Roosevelt's Rough-Riders in the Spanish-American War and later followed his chief into the camp of the Progressives in the big split of 1912. The T. R. tradition makes a powerful appeal to those who would work from within for the rejuvenation of the G.O.P.

As for the declaration of party policy, it expresses the belief that "the present emergency laws, vesting dictatorial power in the President, must never be permitted to become a permanent part of our governmental system," while recognizing that "problems of infinite complexity" beset the nation which "must be approached in a broad, liberal, and progressive spirit unhampered by dead formulas, or too obstinately clinging to the past." It asserts that "American institutions and American civilization are in greater danger today than at any time since the foundation of the Republic," that "a small group in Washington, vested with temporary authority, is seeking . . . to expand to the utmost limits the powers of the Central Government." But it also agrees that it is the duty of government to promote a wider spread of prosperity, to relieve the hardships of unemployment and old age, and to seek a cure for recurrent depressions.

Perhaps this, too, is the kind of compromise needed in the circumstances.

But it would be foolish to blind oneself to the weaknesses both of the appointment and of the formula, or to the depth of the divisions they are designed to bridge. As Walter Lippmann has put it: "Our national parties are really loose federations of sectional parties and they achieve unity while they are victorious. When they are defeated, they fall apart and quarrel, and they come together again only when the prospect of national victory is great enough to overcome the necessities of local politics."

The prospect of a national victory for Republicans is not very impressive this year. Representative James W. Wadsworth, of New York, thinks they might pick up as many as eighty Congressional seats in the fall election if they wage vigorous contests. Very few of his conferees share his optimism, and, even so, a change of eighty seats would fall short of overturning the Democratic majority in the House. Meanwhile, no leader has emerged on whom they can pin their hopes for a successful campaign in 1936. Again to quote Mr. Lippmann: "The Republicans to-day are in the position the Democrats were in when they had to face the popularity of Calvin Coolidge."

So we have been treated recently to such phenomena as that in Pennsylvania, where a Republican, Gov. Gifford Pinchot, running for the Senate as a supporter of the President, polled 45 per cent. of the votes in the Republican primary; as that in New York, where the Republican State Chairman openly opposed the attacks of Messrs. Mills and Wadsworth on the National Administration; as that of young Melvin Maas, former Congressman from Minnesota, bearding the National Committee at Chicago with his demand for a "progressive" chairman and an end of party control by "political racketeers serving sinister financial and industrial octopuses."

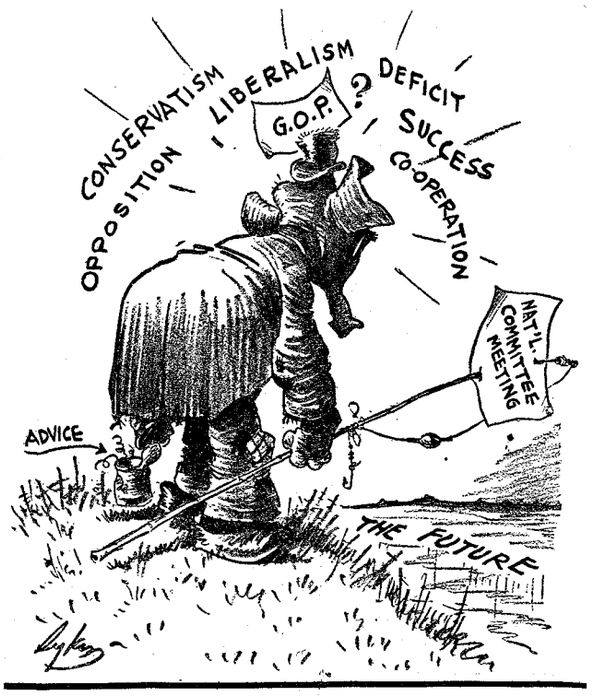
Widening Gulf

Mr. Maas appeared as a spokesman for the Young Republican League and presumably also for the sentiments held in the West by members of the party, both young and old. No one needs to be reminded of the gulf which for a generation has separated the "sons of the wild jackass" from the Old Guard rooted in the East. That gulf has widened perceptibly since Mr. Roosevelt took office. Will the appointment of a national chairman from Mr. Grundy's State help to close the gap?

His welcome by the "sons" has, to say the least, lacked enthusiasm. These gentlemen were not recorded in comment on the declaration of principles. But from the fact that it was dictated largely by Ogden Mills, one may guess their attitude.

Aside from personalities and sectional jealousies, however, the question may be asked whether a sturdy opposition can be founded on a document which makes obeisance to the objectives of the New Deal while condemning it as a menace to American civilization. In an attempt to appease the Republican "liberals" is it not suggesting that the quarrel with the enemy is not entirely serious? Reduced to brass tacks, its one forthright demand is that the emergency laws shall not be made permanent. Has the President asked that they should?

W. M. H.



History in the Making

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

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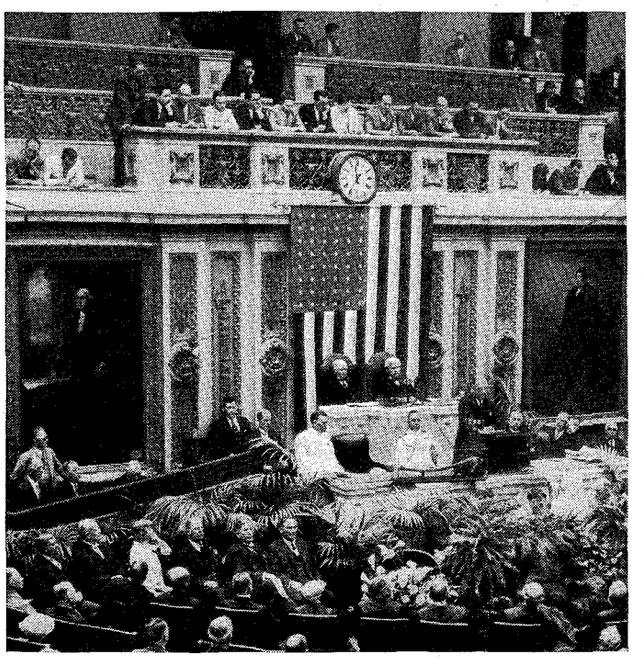
News and Comment From the National Capital

Treatment Accorded American Correspondents Abroad May Determine President's Future Attitude Toward Foreign Correspondents at His Press Conferences

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S influence is said to be behind the letter which the Congressional press gallery has sent American newspaper correspondents abroad to learn what privileges foreign officials grant them. Convinced that foreign newspaper correspondents in United States receive greater consideration than American correspondents in Europe, Mr. Roosevelt is believed to have in mind the development of a strictly reciprocal arrangement. Whether it goes through depends largely on what the President hears from the American correspondents abroad. It would mean that a British correspondent in Washington, for instance, would be received in Mr. Roosevelt's White House press conferences only if American correspondents were received by the British Prime Minister on the same basis.

The move represents something more than altruistic interest in the American press or its representatives in Washington, many of whom are close friends of Mr. Roosevelt. The President has instituted in Washington a "wide-open" White House press conference. In his executive office he receives twice a week, on Wednesday and Friday, any and all newspaper men who have been granted the privileges of the Congressional press galleries.



Keystone

The press gallery above the Speaker's dais in the House at Washington is a nerve-center of news for the nation and the world

European correspondents are admitted to the press galleries on a parity with American correspondents. They have precisely the same access to the facilities and to the membership of Congress. By the same token, they are admitted to Mr. Roosevelt's semi-weekly press conferences on a basis of equality. While, as a matter of taste, they leave it to the American reporters to interrogate the President under his self-imposed rule lifting all restrictions, the foreign correspondents are right there to hear anything that is said.

The Press Conferences

When the President speaks "off-the-record," which means merely for the edification of the people in the room and not for communication, confidentially or otherwise, to the newspaper home-offices, he speaks in the presence of foreigners as well as Americans. This implies a reliance on the patriotism of the press, such as former Secretary of State Stimson often appealed to in the delicate passes of diplomacy. While it becomes a pledge of honor between men, it is human to err and the President can never be certain that the information does not trickle through to European and even Asiatic foreign offices.

The effect may be to restrict the President's freedom of speech in these "wide-open" White House press conferences. Very often they relate to questions pending in the Administration's foreign relations. This has been notably true in the last four weeks, with the war-debt situation coming sharply to a head. When Great Britain was arranging for its first token payment, Mr. Roosevelt was embarrassed by the disclosure of the plan in advance of the official announcement. Correspondents were told that these early dispatches had complicated the exchanges with the French Government at a time, it was suggested, when the French might have been considering a payment to avoid the stigma of default.

To anyone familiar with the diplomatic routine in Washington, it was apparent that every other war-debtor government was promptly "tipped off" by its embassy or legation in Washington. While it is quite conceivable that the British were quietly keeping sister debtors advised of their exchanges with Washington on this score, they were less certain to do so then, since it risked Presidential displeasure in view of Mr. Roosevelt's insistence on dealing separately with each debtor.

Always a potent factor in national affairs, the press has become even more so in this Administration. It is well known to the diplomatic corps that Mr. Roosevelt talks freely to the correspondents on certain days. If there seems to be a line of unanimity in the press reports following a press conference, the diplomats assume that the inspiration has come from the White House.

The fact that the President's popularity is holding up in the country and that he holds his grip on Congress makes foreign Powers more attentive to the expression of his views, whether formal or informal or merely suggested.

Depression Takes Toll

The depression has taken a heavy toll of foreign correspondents. Newspapers like the once-powerful *Berliner Tageblatt* have withdrawn their Washington representatives. Few great European dailies feel they can afford to have a man or men in Washington nowadays. The London *Times* and the London *Morning Post* are notable exceptions. *The Manchester Guardian* and the *Petit Parisien* stand out among newspapers which have American correspondents who base at New York rather than Washington. Some of the Japanese newspapers have their own Japanese correspondents in Washington, others are represented by American correspondents whose cables are translated on the other side of the Pacific but who have a remarkable faculty for knowing what American news the average Japanese reader wants over and above the obvious. The rich Tokyo newspapers are reputed to pay well for their Washington correspondence. There has been no let-down in Japanese interest in Washington while there has been in European interest.

All these trends are well known to Administration officials and especially to the secondary officials who carry on from one Administration to another frequently without regard to political changes. In sounding out the correspondence situation abroad, Paris is thought to be largely in mind. There the officials have some press conferences exclusively for French newspaper men. It facilitates a reliance upon patriotism. It is a fact, however, that American newspaper men abroad usually learn pretty accurately what their French colleagues know. It may be that Mr. Roosevelt is laying the groundwork for an extra press conference for Americans only. It is known that he has been displeased with a French press service which furnishes Washington news to Latin America.

DIOGENES.

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Disarmament Conference Fights for Life

Gloom at Geneva Sessions Is Pierced Only by Occasional Wordy Wrangles Among the Delegates as Gap Between Two Camps Widens and Germany Remains Aloof

GLOOM clouded the sessions of the Disarmament Conference only to be pierced occasionally by wordy wrangles between some of the delegates. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, had a sharp passage at arms with Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, on one occasion, and a later encounter with Arthur Henderson, of England, President of the Conference.

Mr. Barthou, leader of the French delegation, charged Mr. Henderson with having changed his mind by introducing a resolution which, in providing for future work of the steering committee, subordinated security to political questions. Mr. Henderson, in turn, pounded his desk and threatened to resign unless Mr. Barthou tried his hand at a resolution. He said also that if France did not alter her attitude he would accuse Barthou of wrecking the Conference. The Conference was adjourned until the next day, while peacemakers among the delegates got busy, seeking conciliation on all sides.

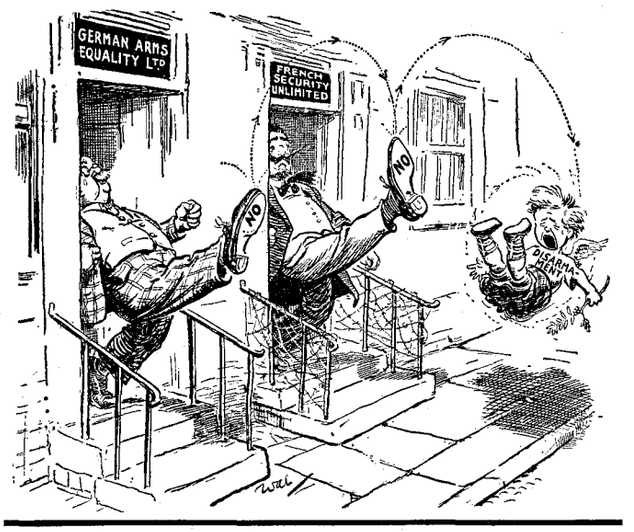
The problem to be worked out, according to Geneva dispatches, was of great diplomatic importance, altho on the surface fairly simple. First, complete collapse of the Conference was to be prevented by continuing its life through a permanent committee which would work quietly until the world situation made possible another effort at disarmament. Second, as a means of making another meeting possible, Nazi Germany was to be brought back into the Conference.

British Still Hopeful

Altho there was much doubt in British quarters that any real achievement could be effected, high English sources declared that London had not given up hope, and still was trying to find a basis for an arms agreement. The Britons reiterated that "there must be an end to the useless talk and bickerings."

The day following the Barthou-Henderson clash, Mr. Barthou presented a new draft resolution on behalf of France and said apologetically that the storm of the day before was over. He and Mr. Henderson were the same in age, he said, and "yesterday we displayed the vigor of our youth and temperament; to-day is the day to be prudent."

The French draft resolution, as analyzed in a Geneva message to the New York *Times*, provided that the General Commission should take up investigations looking to the conclusion of additional security agreements concluded outside the Conference recently, particularly the investigation of the matter of supervision and devising of guaranties of execution; that the Air Committee should resume the study of projects for internationalization of civil aviation, abolition of air bombardments, and reduction of military air-forces; that a special committee should work on questions relating to arms manufacture and trade, and recommend a solution as soon as possible.



The Unwanted Child

Little Disarmament: "Nobody loves me. I'll never grow up!"
—*News of the World* (London)

Meanwhile, the French plan suggested that the bureau should coordinate these efforts so the General Commission soon might have before it a complete draft convention and the president should occupy himself in presenting to the governments the Soviet proposal for turning the Conference into a permanent peace body.

One critic of the French proposal called it "a Christmas tree" because it provided "something nice for everybody." The British, he said, would get action on air problems, the Americans on traffic in arms, and the Russians on their pet scheme for a permanent Conference, but foremost in the resolution was promoted the great issue of security—without Germany, altho the preamble stated that all this was done "without prejudice to any private negotiations into which the government may wish to enter in order to promote final success."

As to Germany's return to the Conference, Mr. Barthou said that no country more than France would welcome that return, but no door had been closed, he maintained, and in the Saar matter France had shown her readiness to be a party to an international undertaking to which Germany also was a party. Certain delegations, he said also, had allowed it to be understood that, in their view, it would be impossible to continue the program without Germany.

The French delegation was not of that opinion, he asserted, adding that while France placed no conditions on Germany's return, on the other hand, "we must not permit Germany to impose conditions on us." The door must remain open and Germany "must be able to cross its threshold with complete equality of rights, but she must also accept the responsibilities that she will share with everyone as soon as she has reentered it," Mr. Barthou warned.

Referring to the sharp words exchanged by Messrs. Barthou and Henderson the Paris *Temps*, semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, complained that too many people were trying to spread a belief that France was seeking "to renounce the surest factor in her foreign policy, which is permanent cooperation with Britain, and to reverse her system of friendship by replacing the Entente with Britain by an alliance with Soviet Russia." That was called absurd, because it was said cooperation with Britain remained the solid basis of the foreign policy of France, and this cooperation would not be injured in any way by good relations with the Soviet Union.

Gap Between Blocs

As seen by Frederick T. Birchall, representing the New York *Times* at Geneva, the trouble with the Conference was a divergence between two camps which did not seem possible of bridging. The Franco-Russian-Balkan group demanded that this become a Conference to provide security through promoting regional assistance pacts and was willing, in fact rather would prefer, to drop disarmament altogether. In this group there was no real desire to see Germany back in the Conference. Its actual aim was security through the diplomatic encirclement of Germany.

The Anglo-American group, on the other hand, still was stedfast to disarmament as the Conference goal. That could be achieved only by the return of Germany and consent to some measure of German rearmament. The plan of this group was the elimination of more violent weapons of aggressive warfare and the gradual limitation of the rest.

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British Push Over War-Debt Structure

London's Decision to Suspend Payment of Instalments Due to the United States Probably Will Be Emulated Elsewhere

When Great Britain announced suspension of her War-Debt instalment payments to the United States she gave what was called "a final push to the crumbling $11,000,000,000 war-debt structure." In a note transmitted by the British Embassy to the State Department at Washington, the British Government declared it would not meet the debt instalment of $85,670,765 owing to the United States on June 15. Britain's decision was expected to be followed by nearly all the other debtor governments, which would mean that the funding agreements made ten years ago would stand suspended, and presumably replaced some time in the future by new arrangements.

The British Government refused to make even a token payment, such as was made a year ago and again last December. Responsibility was placed on the Johnson act, which the President has construed as forbidding him to accept further token payments with the declaration of opinion that the payer is not in default. This, according to the British view, left Britain with the choice of paying in full the $262,000,000 due on June 15, or paying nothing at all. To pay the whole amount "would revive the whole system of intergovernmental war-debt payments," said the British note, and because it could not undertake that responsibility, which would involve also a demand for payment upon the Continental debtors to Great Britain, with resultant injury to world recovery, the British Government averred, it was "reluctantly compelled to take the other course."

At the same time it was asserted that the British Government had "no intention of repudiating their obligations" and would be prepared "to enter upon further discussion of the subject at any time when, in the opinion of the President, such discussion would be likely to produce results of value."

With regard to war advances totaling $5,773,300,000 made by the United States Government to other European governments, the note pointed out, aggregate payments made up to date amounted to only $678,500,000. So, altho the war advances to these other governments exceeded by one quarter the advances made to the United Kingdom, "payments made by the United Kingdom amounted to three times what the United States Government had received from those other Powers."

The note delivered at Washington also stressed the fact that Britain had made war advances to the Allied governments totaling £1,600,000,000. ($7,800,000,000 at par.) These loans were raised by the British Government from the people of the United Kingdom, it was said, and the annual interest on them and eventual repayment of the capital must be met by general taxation of the people as long as payments were not made by debtor governments.

Newspapers in England of all shades of political opinion approved the action of the Cabinet, which was held to be the only course left because of the American Government's failure to reconsider the question and its ultimatum that a token payment would not prevent default.

Germany Strikes Back Against Trade Boycott

The boycott of German goods in various parts of the world has given the Government of Chancellor Adolf Hitler more concern than has been realized generally. The drop in German exports has resulted in a number of official expressions of resentment and warning. Kurt Schmitt, Nazi Minister of Economics, said in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Frankfort-am-Main that unless foreign markets were open for German merchandise, Germany not only could not meet her foreign debts, but would have to cease buying foreign raw materials.

Acme

Dr. Hans Luther

It was in the interest of the "convalescence of the world economy," he declared, that the outside world should recognize the gigantic efforts the German people and its leaders are making to rise from great distress. A few hours before he made this speech, the German Government drastically cut the allotment of foreign exchange to importers of raw materials. For June the amount was made 10 per cent. of the importer's requirements in foreign currencies for the same month of 1930. This allotment, according to Berlin dispatches, has been reduced steadily from the 50 per cent. fixed early this year.

Doctor Schmitt also said that, "given the present state of our technical methods, it will be not a temporary measure of alleviation, but a permanent transformation with immense consequence to world markets."

Meanwhile, the German press was devoting particular attention to the special House Committee at Washington investigating "un-American" activities in the United States. Facts and figures were placed before the Committee, according to Washington Associated Press dispatches, which showed that officials of the German Government had spent money for the dissemination of pro-German information in the United States. The German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Luther, and the former German Consul-General in New York, Dr. Otto Kiep, figured prominently in the committee's opening inquiry.

In Foreign Fields

Moscow—According to the Soviet Government, in 1933 women in industry comprised 35.5 per cent. of the total workers in the factories and mills, 17.8 per cent. of the miners and 13.3 per cent. of the workers employed in transport. In the United States, according to the 1930 census, women gainfully employed made up 13.4 per cent. of the total employees in the manufacturing industry, only 0.1 per cent. of the miners and 7.3 per cent. of the total workers in transportation and communication. The third industrial country surveyed, England, in July, 1933, had women employed to the number of 0.6 per cent. of the miners, 3.9 per cent. of workers in transportation and 27.5 per cent. of factory employees. This record left Soviet Russia still in the lead as the country employing the largest percentage of women in the industries. Meanwhile, Chancellor Adolf Hitler all along has been offering inducements to working women to marry, go back into the home, and help increase the Nazi population at the same time as they leave room for men workers. In Italy, Premier Mussolini has made the bachelor tax so heavy that to many men it has seemed more economical to become husbands.

* * * *

Madrid—From the many shifts of government in Republican Spain, a long list of ex-Ministers has resulted, and they cost money. Each ex-Minister receives a pension of approximately 10,000 pesetas a year—equal to approximately $2,000. Forty-three Republican ex-Ministers, in office within the last year, represent an annual draft on the State Treasury of 430,000 pesetas. To cut down this expense, it has been proposed that pensions to ex-Ministers should be limited to those who have held their portfolios for at least six months.

* * * *

Berlin—Perhaps 1934 will become to be known as the year of the drought. Abnormally dry weather prevailed over Central Europe and in early June it damaged German crops to a minimum of 25 per cent. In England more than 160 rural areas were short of water and the rainfall for the year ending May 31 was the lowest ever recorded. The level of the Thames fell so much that fish were landlocked in many backwaters.

* * * *

Simla, India—At 157 years the Abbot of a Shamanist temple near Bareilly had himself buried alive at his own request. According to the practise of his religion, life is considered futile after usefulness has ceased. A Shaman is said to have influence with the gods and to have overcome all his passions. The Abbot evidently had overcome the passion for living. In the Chinese language Shamanism is called Hwang-kiao—meaning Yellow Sect—the color of the robes worn by the priests.

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Silicosis, a Major Health Problem in Industry

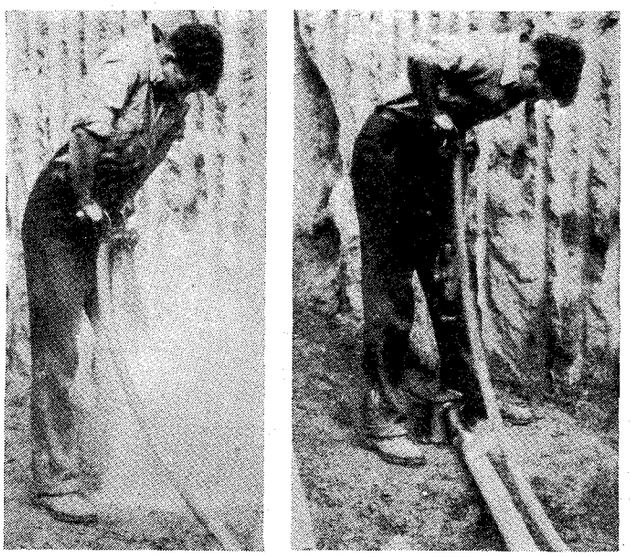
Half a Million Workers Are Exposed to This Disease To-day in America, as Employers, Insurance Companies, and Health Agencies Work to Prevent It

By Dr. Adelaide Ross Smith

A FAMILIAR sight to all city dwellers is the pneumatic drill of the illustration, boring its way into solid rock in the excavation for some sky-scraper, enveloping its operator in a cloud of powdered stone. The operator usually seems oblivious enough of the dust, but what of the effect on his lungs of working all day in such an atmosphere? Industrial hygienists are agreed on the answer. Such work constitutes one of the major health problems in industry to-day.

This man, if he continues to be a rock-driller for fifteen or twenty years, probably will get silicosis, a disabling disease of the lungs due to breathing minute particles of dust containing the mineral silica. He probably will die of tuberculosis.

Silicosis is not a new disease. Generations ago the terms grinders' and potters' rot referred to the same condition. It also was known as miners' phthisis in some parts of the world before it was called silicosis, but while it has been known for centuries it is receiving more attention now than ever. Workers, employers, insurance companies, and health agencies, official and unofficial, are exercised at its prevalence and at the part it plays in maintaining the stubbornly high tuberculosis rates in certain industries.



Courtesy Kelley-Stewart Development Corp.

The cause of silicosis, and (right) one way it may be prevented

Half-Million Exposed

For instance, to quote one of the most dangerous industries, virtually all the granite cutters of Barre, Vermont, were found by the United States Public Health Service to have well-advanced silicosis after ten years' exposure, while the death-rate from tuberculosis alone among them was in excess of the death-rate for all causes in the general population. Studies of silicosis among hard-rock miners have shown the number of men affected to vary from 25 to 80 per cent. in different localities. Altho general figures are difficult to obtain, Dr. A. J. Lanza, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has estimated that more than half a million individuals in this country are exposed to silicosis-producing dust and that the tuberculosis mortality rates among them definitely are affected by it.

Until very recently it was accepted universally that silica in an uncombined, crystalline form as found in quartz, with the chemical formula $Si O_2$, was responsible for silicosis and that dust containing silicates, or silica in combination with other elements was not very harmful, with the recognized exception of asbestos. Within the last year, however, new and impressive evidence has come from W. R. Jones, an English geologist, that in addition to free, crystalline silica, a form of combined silica known as sericite, which is a hydrous silicate of aluminum and potassium, may be equally or perhaps even more harmful.

Since silica in some form enters into the composition of some 60 per cent. of the earth's surface and has many industrial uses opportunities for acquiring silicosis are numerous. The more important industries and occupations which carry such a risk are: mining, tunneling or excavating in hard rock, quarrying and dressing granite or sandstone, milling or grinding sand or flint, sand-blasting, metal grinding on natural stone wheels, foundry work, and the manufacture of glass and pottery.

The disease is the result of long continued or intensive inhalation of particles of siliceous dust which, in order to be carried down to the air spaces of the lungs, must be less than ten microns in size, a micron being one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch. It actually is produced by the reaction of the lung tissue to the presence of the irritant silica.

The reaction takes the form of the development in the lung of dense fibrous or scar tissue which eventually replaces the normal tissue to such an extent that the function of the lungs is interfered with seriously and the victim finds himself too short of breath to carry on his work.

Added to this mechanical disability there is a very pronounced susceptibility to tuberculosis so that this is the ultimate cause of death in nearly all cases. Under most circumstances the disease takes at least ten years to develop, but occasionally, under extreme conditions, it may occur in one or two years' time. Factors influencing its rapidity and severity are the degree of dustiness of the job, the smallness of the particles, the percentage of free silica, and, possibly, sericite in the dust, the length of exposure, and, to some extent, the individual's own resistance, or lack of it.

A recent article by Collis and Yule in *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene* brings evidence that siliceous dust not only is injurious to the lungs, but may act as a general body poison affecting the circulatory, nervous, digestive, and excretory systems, as well. This conclusion was reached by a study of the mortality records of an occupational group which was exposed to silica dust with those of the general population and another occupational group free from such exposure.

Since there is no cure for silicosis, prevention offers the only solution to the problem. Men must not be permitted to breathe this dangerous stuff, but the question of how to remove the dust presents many knotty engineering problems. In rock-drilling a device has been developed, the Kelley trap, shown in the second illustration, which effectively sucks up the dust from the point of the drill and at the same time effects economy in drilling.

Prevention Only Solution

Unfortunately there are as yet in this country no laws requiring an exhaust apparatus for such work. In sand-blasting and operations where dust can not be controlled by suction exhaust, men can be protected completely by positive pressure helmets, on the principle of the diver's helmet, which provide a constant supply of air from a clean source. Such helmets, of course, are not practical where the men must move about freely. Where both suction exhaust and positive pressure helmets are out of the question, recourse still may be had to a simple mask made of suitable filtering material.

Silicosis, in large measure, can be prevented despite these difficulties when there is a general realiaztion of its prevalence.

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Ur of the Chaldees Yields Its Last Relics

Treasures of Ancient Mesopotamian Rulers and Traces of Great Flood Before Sumerian Occupation Found by Joint Expedition

On their way to America to-day are stone vases, copper bowls, beads of lapis lazuli and carnelian, crystal, shell, marble, and chalcedony—relics which represent the University of Pennsylvania Museum's share of historic treasures which had lain undisturbed in the clayey soil of Mesopotamia for 6,000 years.

These are the last artifacts of an ancient people to be removed from the site of Ur of the Chaldees, one of the oldest known cities. After twelve seasons of archeological work, during which discoveries of the utmost scientific importance were made, the joint expedition maintained by the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania this spring reached the bottom of the deposits.

The chief work of the final season consisted of digging a pit nearly fifty feet deep to reach the lowest layer. This was done under the direction of Dr. C. Leonard Woolley, British archeologist. The pit was sunk rapidly through the stoneless soil until fragments of vessels began to appear. The remainder of the way the excavators used knives and brushes for their excavation. Their care was rewarded by the discovery of a wealth of material from the Jemdet Nasr period, which dates from the fourth millennium B.C.

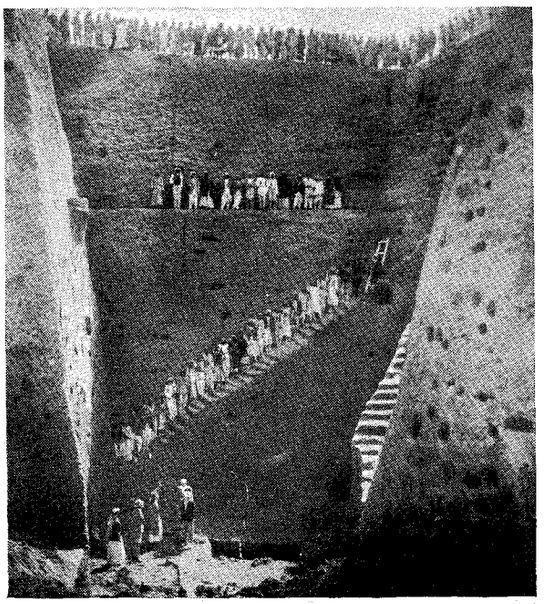
One of the first finds was a group of skeletons buried in the characteristic Jemdet Nasr fashion—the thigh-bones brought up at right angles to the spine and the knees bent tightly. Around these crumbling remains the pit's bottom was thick with vessels of alabaster and gypsum.

Altogether, 770 stone vessels and approximately 200 graves were found in the bottom of the shaft, together with a great number of ornaments of various materials, including beads of gold—relics with which to reconstruct a little-known epoch.

Among the notable earlier discoveries of the twelve-year excavations at Ur was the finding of the pre-dynastic royal tombs dated approximately 3500 B.C., which revealed a civilization previously unknown.

In these royal tombs, which gave mute evidence of human sacrifice on a lavish scale, the bodies of kings and queens, soldiers, and domestic servants, were found buried with an unbelievable wealth of jewelry, harps of silver and wood, vessels, weapons and tools of gold and silver, inlaid gaming-boards and vanity boxes—all attesting to the artistry, the culture, and the luxury of the court at Ur 5,000 years ago.

A discovery of quite a different kind was the finding of a bed of water-laid clay, eight feet thick, deposited below the level—and hence earlier—than the earliest purely Sumerian occupation, and above a level containing remains of a very different type.



Courtesy of the University of Pennsylvania Museum

Through 6,000 years in fifty feet. The deep pit at Ur, at the bottom of which were found the remains of Chaldeans of 4000 B.C.

A silt deposit of such thickness, in the opinion of archeologists, only could have been laid down by a devastating flood.

Creating a New Element

The alchemists sought to change one element into another, but never in their most fantastic dreams did they undertake to create entirely new ones. Yet this is what an Italian scientist, Prof. Enrico Fermi, has succeeded in doing. By bombarding uranium, the heaviest known natural element, with neutrons derived from beryllium, he produced a radioactive element heavier than uranium, occupying the ninety-third place in the table of the elements.

The new element is vigorously radioactive, requiring only thirteen minutes to decompose half of its atoms; which explains why it is not found in nature.

Professor Fermi's work is the first to produce a new element that does not fit in somewhere in the periodical table of the elements with atomic weights from 1 to 92, but it is not the first "creation" of an element in the laboratory. The method used was that devised by Marie Curie Joliot and her husband, Frederick Joliot, at the Institut du Radium, Paris. Last January they first produced radioactive elements by artificial means.

Science Snap-shots

Chimpanzee twins, the first on record, have been born at Yale University's Anthropoid Experiment Station at Orange Park, Florida, and now are nearly a year old, it was announced recently by Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, of Yale.

* * * *

The 200-inch disc of glass cast at Corning, New York, for the California Institute of Technology's huge new telescope, is coming along very nicely in its annealing-oven, and probably will be ready to ship to California about January. This was revealed by an examination made a few days ago, the first since the pouring.

* * * *

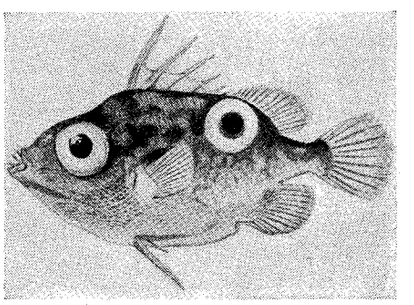
Children of large families are likely to be superior in arithmetic, obedience, and sociability, but they also are more apt to excel in lying, stubbornness, suggestibility, and quarrelsomeness, according to a report given before the American Psychiatric Association by Dr. Neil A. Dayton, of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases, Boston.

* * * *

The river beds from which gold was obtained by the Incas may be forced to give up their remaining stores to American engineers. A company has been formed to work them, at claims staked out in the heart of the Bolivian jungle. Machinery will be carried to the site by air-plane, crossing the Andes at nearly 15,000 feet.

* * * *

This curious "big-eye" fish was one of several new sea creatures captured by the Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-sea Expedition last winter, and described recently by Dr. George S. Myers, Assistant Curator of the



Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution

United States National Museum. It has been named *Johnsonina eriomma.* The eye-like spots near the tail apparently have no function other than to confuse enemies, which thus may be led to believe that the fish is coming when it is going.

* * * *

The *Arctees,* first stream-lined freighter, has just visited America on her maiden voyage. Barrel-shaped in her mid-section, she saves 20 per cent. in fuel. She is the invention of Sir Joseph W. Isherwood, British naval architect.

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Controversy Starts Over Results of Repeal

Anti-Saloon League Official Sees Failure to Solve Liquor Problem, While Member of New York State Control Board Points to "Social, Moral, and Economic Improvement"

COCKTAIL hour! Men and women sat in leisured ease beneath cool trees, on shaded porches, under beach awnings or in comfortable hotel restaurants to read that they were indulging in a custom "more perilous and ruinous to young women than the old-time barroom custom of treating was to young men." Dowagers there were, and débutantes. As they sipped their juleps, cocktails, gin rickeys or whatever the hour and desire had agreed upon, they

F. Scott McBride

pondered patiently the denunciation of repeal issued by F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. McBride has never become reconciled to the collapse of the experiment "noble in purpose" which Congress insisted upon more than fourteen years ago.

The next day, at the same hour, the same people read that "there is a definite evidence of social, moral, and economic improvement in conditions in New York State" since repeal. It was the testimony of Mrs. John S. Sheppard, member of the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. She had before her the results of a questionnaire sent to county alcoholic beverage control boards.

A Complete Disagreement

The two statements had no relation to each other. And they are as far apart in their judgment on legalized liquor as prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists were in the days when speakeasies flourished even in the "driest" corners of the country and bootleggers were riding in costly sedans and declining to pay income taxes.

Liquor, believed Mr. McBride, is a national bane, source of crime, accident, train-wreck, and corruption of youth. "The results during the first six months show," he said, "that repeal has deplorably failed to solve the liquor problem. So increasingly tragic are these results that the ignoble control experiment is tottering toward collapse." In New York and Chicago, he said, the saloon is back, in violation of the platforms and promises of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The unyielding opponent of legalized liquor quoted a Washington "traffic official" as having said that "drunken driving has caused an increase of 63 per cent. in traffic accidents during the first four months of this year." He quoted Governor Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts, as having said that "unless our present record improves, the time is not far distant when it won't be safe for anyone to venture on our streets after the cocktail hour." The American Automobile Association was quoted as having said that "a wave of recklessness is sweeping the nation's highways," and that repeal has brought about a 34 per cent. increase in railway crossing accidents.

As for the cocktail hour, "ingeniously popularized for profit by the big hotels of Washington, New York and other large cities, it is more perilous and ruinous to young women than the old-time barroom treating custom ever was to young men," said Mr. McBride. "Employing the insistent influence of social custom to promote alcoholic habits and liquor sales, the cocktail hour alone is sufficient to condemn repeal as an inexcusable crime against American youth." The indictment charged, too, that rioting and many train wrecks and fires are among "the regrettable consequences of repeal."

Sees Improvement

It is enough to give any cocktail drinker the jitters. But hear Mrs. Sheppard. "It is interesting to note from these replies [to the questionnaire]," she said, "that many of the hopes of the repealists have been fulfilled, even in this short time since the sale of alcoholic beverages has been legalized. There is definite evidence of social, moral and economic improvement in conditions in the State."

More striking in that it is a direct contradiction of Mr. McBride's chief criticism, is that "there is testimony showing a decrease in drinking, especially among the young, and a decrease in the emphasis laid on drinking which was such a distressing feature of prohibition. The speakeasy seems to be practically eliminated and the bootlegger partially done away with." Six of the county boards said that hip-flasks had vanished as "a popular high-school custom," and, with very few exceptions, the counties reported there was a noticeable decrease in drinking by the young and a decrease in excessive drinking in general.

It was disclosed that less gin and more beer is being drunk. The board in Ontario County reported that drinkers were not "congregating in hide-outs." The Chautauqua board wrote: "A proprietor of a large dance hall informs us that they did not find an empty bottle on the premises or surrounding ground after the first big dance of the season—a very decided improvement over the previous years." From Orange County came the statement: "Fail to see excessive drinking 'as was the custom prior to repeal.' Decrease in the drinking by youths. Some speakeasies still operating, but State and local police endeavoring to enforce the law." Several of the boards said that a lowering of taxes to enable legal liquor-sellers to meet the prices of contraband liquor would help solve the bootlegging problem.

All districts reported gains in business and employment had continued since repeal, altho several said that the gains were not so great as in the first months after the legalization of beer and repeal.

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Mrs. John S. Sheppard

New York, perhaps, furnishes as good a testing-ground for the results of repeal as any State in the Union.

New Head of Scientist Church

More than 6,000 delegates attended the annual meeting of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and elected Dr. John M. Brewer president. Doctor Brewer is associate professor of education and director of the bureau of vocational guidance at Harvard University. He succeeds Miss Mary G. Ewing. Edward L. Ripley and Ezra W. Palmer of Brookline, Massachusetts, were elected treasurer and clerk, respectively.

The addition of thirty-two churches, fifty-nine societies and five university organizations during the past year was reported, bringing the number of branches of The Mother Church to 2,673 and the number of university organizations to forty-eight.

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Fisherman Heads Baptists

The Northern Baptist Convention, which met recently in Rochester, New York, elected a fisherman as its new president. He is Dr. Avery A. Shaw, president of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and he succeeds Dr. William S. Abernethy.

Dr. Avery A. Shaw

Doctor Shaw is a vigorous, energetic man of sixty-four, kindly and affable in manner, keen in business, highly popular with students, faculty, and trustees of Denison, and greatly liked by the townspeople of tree-shaded, New-Englandish Granville. Fond of athletics, he has encouraged sports at Denison. His hobby is fishing for salmon in Nova Scotia, where he was born, and where he manages to go nearly every summer.

The convention, attended by 3,500 delegates, voted to merge its budgets and to combine its education boards, but declined to unify four foreign mission societies for fear that the imponderable values of initiation and inspiration would be endangered.

Riding over a vociferous minority, the Convention adopted a resolution commending to its members a pledge not to engage in a military invasion of a foreign country. The resolution read: "Reserving the right of national self-defense by such means as may seem to me wise, effective, and Christian, I from now on definitely repudiate all aggressive war. I will cross no national boundary line to kill and to destroy, nor will I support my Government in sending its Army and Navy to do so." A commission of five was appointed to confer with the Government regarding recognition for Baptist conscientious objectors to military training in high schools and colleges.

A resolution on economic justice adopted by the Convention called for a "cooperative commonwealth based upon the Christian principle of the infinite worth of personality, in which such evils as unemployment, child labor, and concentration of wealth will be eliminated by the subordination of the profit to service motive throughout our industrial life."

The Convention committed itself to work with other groups in a national campaign for prohibition.

Humanists Christen Child

Joseph Meek Caldwell, Jr., fifteen-week-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Caldwell of Brooklyn, is the first child to be christened by the First Humanist Society of New York. The ceremony, conducted by Dr. Charles Francis Potter, founder of the society, did not mention the name of God. A fresh rosebud was substituted for water.

Club-Women Mapping War on Gangsters

Federation at Odds With Rifle Association After Ban on Pistols Is Deleted From Firearm Sale Regulation Bill

In their war on crime, the club-women of America are out to subjugate organized riflemen in order to get at the gangsters. The riflemen and others want pistols and revolvers readily purchasable for home defense against the gangsters. The club-women say that the bill they advocate for the regulation of firearms will not interfere with defense of hearth and home, in which they are as much interested as the men.

In a recent meeting at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the General Federation of Women's Clubs heard the Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, Joseph B. Keenan, say that the National Rifle Association had proved more powerful than the Department of Justice. It seems that the association had pistols and revolvers deleted from a Federal bill to regulate the sale of firearms, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Mr. Keenan said that the measure, as written originally, would have done much to check crime. He wanted to know who was running the Government.

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of Port Chester, New York, chairman of the club-women's resolutions committee, jumped to her feet to say that if 1,000,000 members of the Rifle Association were strong enough to get the smaller firearms taken from the bill, "two million American club-women are strong enough to lick them to a frazzle and make them put back into that measure the pistols and revolvers they deleted from it." Thereupon she offered a resolution, which was adopted and ordered telegraphed to members of the Ways and Means Committee and other Congressional leaders. The resolution expressed the "outrage" felt by the women at the alteration of the bill, and said: "We hold that the security and safety of the homes and families of all the people of this country and the protection of life and property for all the 120,000,000 people of the land transcend the selfish interests of any organized small minority. We hold you accountable for your responsibility to the people of your State and of your country, and demand that the bill to regulate the sale and possession of firearms include pistols and revolvers, and that it be speedily enacted into law."

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Mrs. William Dick Sporborg

Field & Stream, a magazine for sportsmen published in New York City, came to the rescue of the embattled riflemen and Congressmen. In a telegram to the club-women, the magazine said it was absurd to think that the Rifle Association was stronger than the Department of Justice, that pistols and revolvers were omitted from the bill "because of the fact that the security and safety of the homes and families of all the people of this country demand it," and that the proposed law "is a vicious measure that would affect only honest citizens without the slightest effect on criminals, and is believed by many people to be part of an announced effort to ultimately deny all citizens the right to possess firearms of any kind and for any purpose." The telegram closed with a request that the club-women rescind the resolution.

Keystone

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole

Instead, the club-women reiterated their position. A reply sent to the magazine by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the Federation, and Mrs. Sporborg said "that through compliance with regulations that demand proper identification, accredited licensing and registration, no respectable citizen of honest intent would be denied protection.

"The intent of the campaign that the Federation is waging against the crime wave in this country," the resolution went on, "is to make it more difficult for the gangster to have access to firearms. The more speedily this country passes laws which disarm the underworld, the increasingly less will be the need of protection on the part of honest citizens. That is the objective of the Federation in its conscientious interest in the homes and lives of the American public. Its slogan is to 'disarm the gangster, not arm the citizenry.'"

Better Films Urged

The Federation also took a decided stand for better films. After alluding to the "pledge-of-decency" campaign of the Catholic Church, the report, submitted at the closing session of the council, asked: "Can you imagine what would happen if on a given day every member of this Federation would refuse to attend a 'movie'? Two million paid admissions make a goodly sum when used to show approval of a picture, or its rejection."

An interesting commentary on the power and influence of organized womanhood is furnished by a women's secret "committee of 600," which is making successful war against vice and lawlessness in San Diego County, California. The movement was inspired by Mary Roberts Rinehart, and was taken up by the San Diego Women's Civic Center. It now is being studied by the California Federation of Women's Clubs, with a view to forming similar organizations throughout the country.

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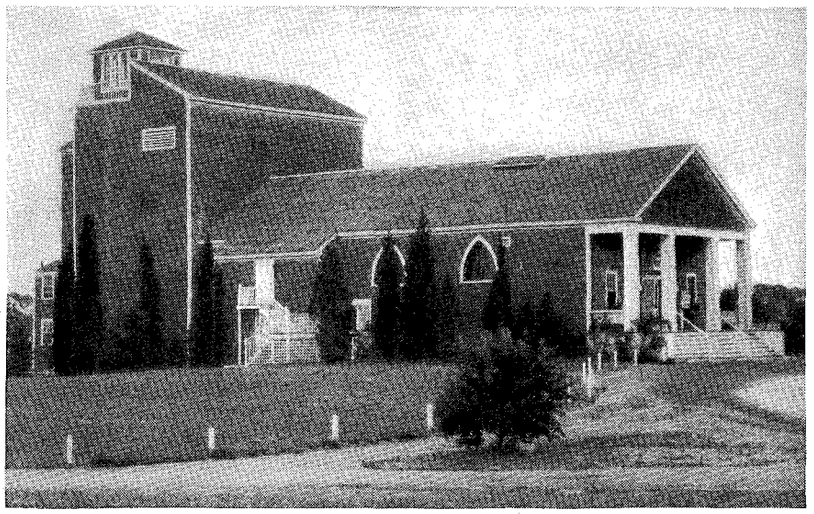
Barns and Byways Play Host to the Drama

A Startled Survey Discloses That With Sixty Summer Theaters Occupying the Barns on the Atlantic Seaboard, It Is Going to Be a Rough Summer for Cattle

THIS is that weed-strewn part of the year in which the theater's great get crickets in their ears. Appalled by the suffocating blasts which billow up off the hot pavements of Broadway, they clutch their play-scripts and actors to them and flee for the nearest oak-shaded barn. It doesn't matter that there isn't a cash audience within twenty miles, or that the cattle and sheep and horses will be seriously inconvenienced by the invasion. They have been nipped by the great urge to produce drama and drama they will produce, tho the stock sleep in the rain and country carpenters run screaming into the woods rather than ply their hammers and saws to the business of transforming first-class barns into third-rate theaters.



The Cape Playhouse, a summer-theater veteran

The summer, or fennel, theater is, in its present high state of cultivation, about six years old. It began with a sound idea and has, alas, just about wound up in a shambles. The idea was simplicity itself and it required only the puddling of the theater's master-minds to turn it from a boon into a scourge.

The idea was this: many plays are produced in a winter season in New York which never would have been produced if they could have been seen first in some form more concrete than a manuscript. A bright young man—name customarily forgotten—argued that a summer try-out theater with a resident company of players could give doubtful plays a full production and thus a prospective manager could see whether he had a play or an asp.

He would, in any case, have to pay the playwright $500 advance royalties, but his liability would end about there. Whereas, did he make the production right on Broadway, his liability would swamp not less than $7,500, and perhaps even $15,000.

Magnificently simple, and obvious, as that scheme was, it met with bristling resistance until one courageous actor-manager got together a group of his jobless fellows, pried a new play out of a despairing author, and, actually, tried it out in a Connecticut barn. The play turned out all right. What few flaws were in it were ironed out during the summer and when fall came, it opened on Broadway as a fully rehearsed, rewritten, and tight, play. It was a success.

Since that courageous day, the woods have been full of summer theaters, summer theaters in barns, in tents, in vacated public schools, and, in one blithely inexperienced case, in a dell. It happened to be a wet summer and the dell group found it fairly difficult to make Noël Coward's skippy characters charming while they combed cloudbursts out of their eyes.

Not Enough Playwrights

This summer—following the storm belt from Hatteras to Eastport, Maine, a matter which seems neither important nor particularly significant to the hot-weather-circuit-managers—the barns and byways will play host to, about, sixty such groups. Together, to some lilting little tune tatted up for the occasion, they will chant:

"The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea
"And leaves the barn to actors and to me."

One of the mounting irritations of the summer-theater vogue, a mounting irritation which threatens to destroy the whole business and restore the countryside to farmers and to corn, is that there are not enough playwrights to go around. That is easily calculable: each fennel theater has a season of four to eight weeks, during each week of which it is the pleasant aim to make a new production.

If you multiply sixty groups by even the minimum of four weeks you get a steady need for 240 playwrights, which isn't, numerically, so much, but is a great many playwrights. A staggering number of playwrights, as a matter of fact.

But, so zealous are the fennel heroes, this does not baffle them. They have evolved the revival scheme to keep their barns open to the public and closed to the kine. Taking famous old plays, successes from the season just ended and classics from time practically immemorial, they have dressed them up with real, live, if outrageously miscast, actors and they have made their little seasons.

The irritation arises out of the miscasting. You can't, for example, take a fifty-year-old character actress and expect her to play a Lonsdale ingénue with anything remotely approaching credibility, or, what is more important, illusion. You can't—but they do, just the same.

There are, it seems only decently fair to say, several genuinely important and valuable summer theaters. The most distinguished, professional, and alert is the Westport Country Playhouse, in Connecticut, under direction of Lawrence Langner. This summer it has ten exciting new play projects on its program and it is willing to consider other works.

Raymond Moore, up at the beautiful Cape Playhouse at Dennis, on Cape Cod, had, until this summer, an important theater. Unfortunately, he plans only two revivals for a start—with no fixed program beyond that.

In Skowhegan, Maine, the Lakewood Theater will operate again, this time with both new plays and revivals. This enterprise is more of a workshop and laboratory than a strictly audience theater, and in it playwrights, actors, and directors work together cooperatively in an effort to better the winter state of the New York theater. Melville Burke is First Director, and Owen Davis has tried many new plays there. Arthur Byron and other distinguished players have made it their summer home and hobby.

Many of the sixty projected enterprises will wither like the hay they had to cut to make parking space for audience automobiles.

A bland indifference to the fixed necessities of theater management, a coy assumption that audiences will pay cash for an evening of warmed-over old plays, mosquitoes and wretched acting, and a brash attitude toward the public will combine to throttle these barn operas.

In spite of which, like the weeds they scuff through as they rehearse, they will be back next summer.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 26)

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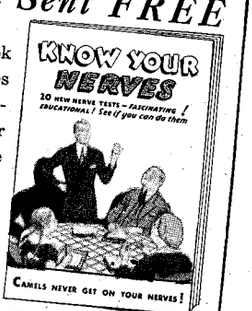

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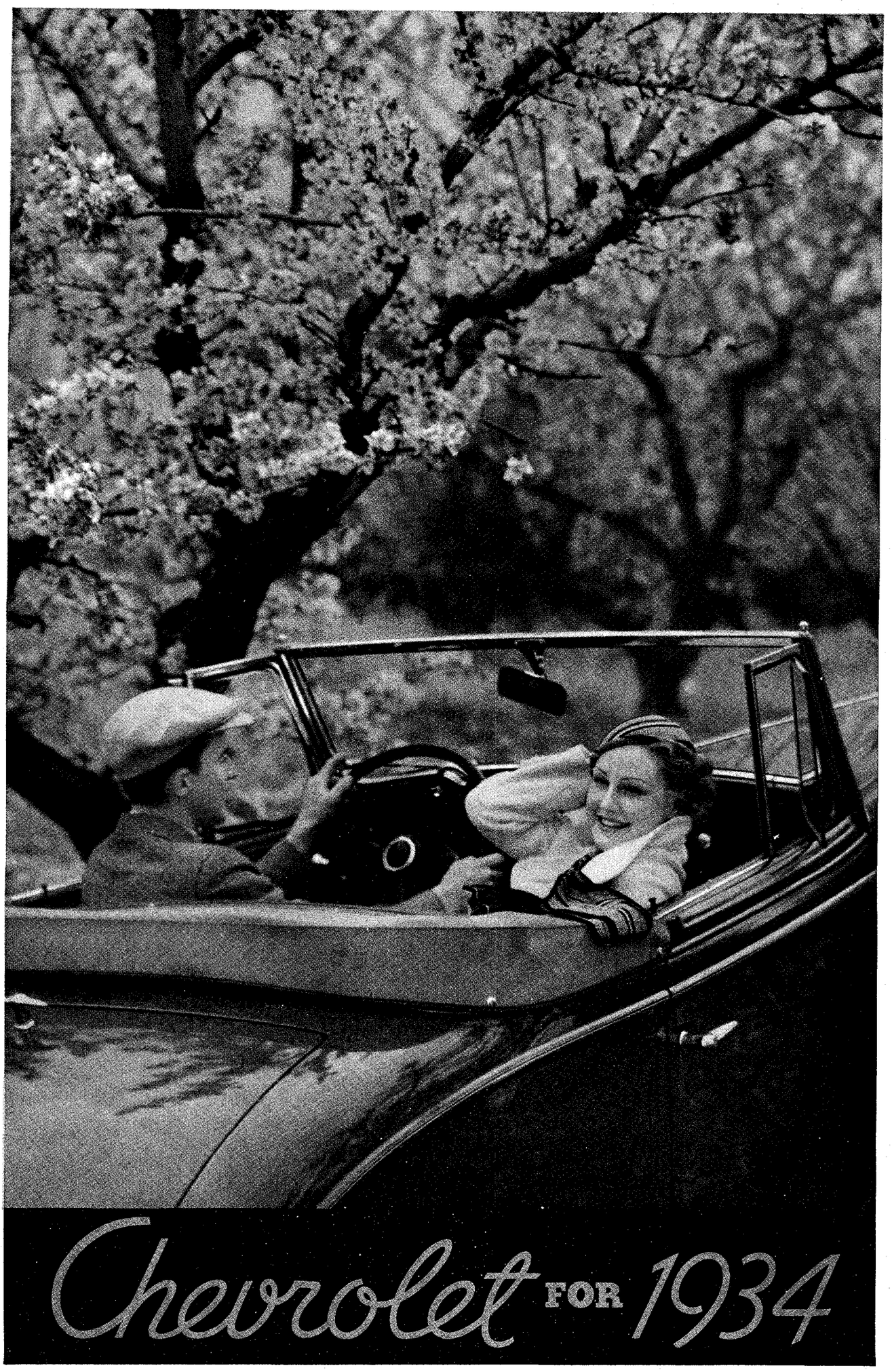

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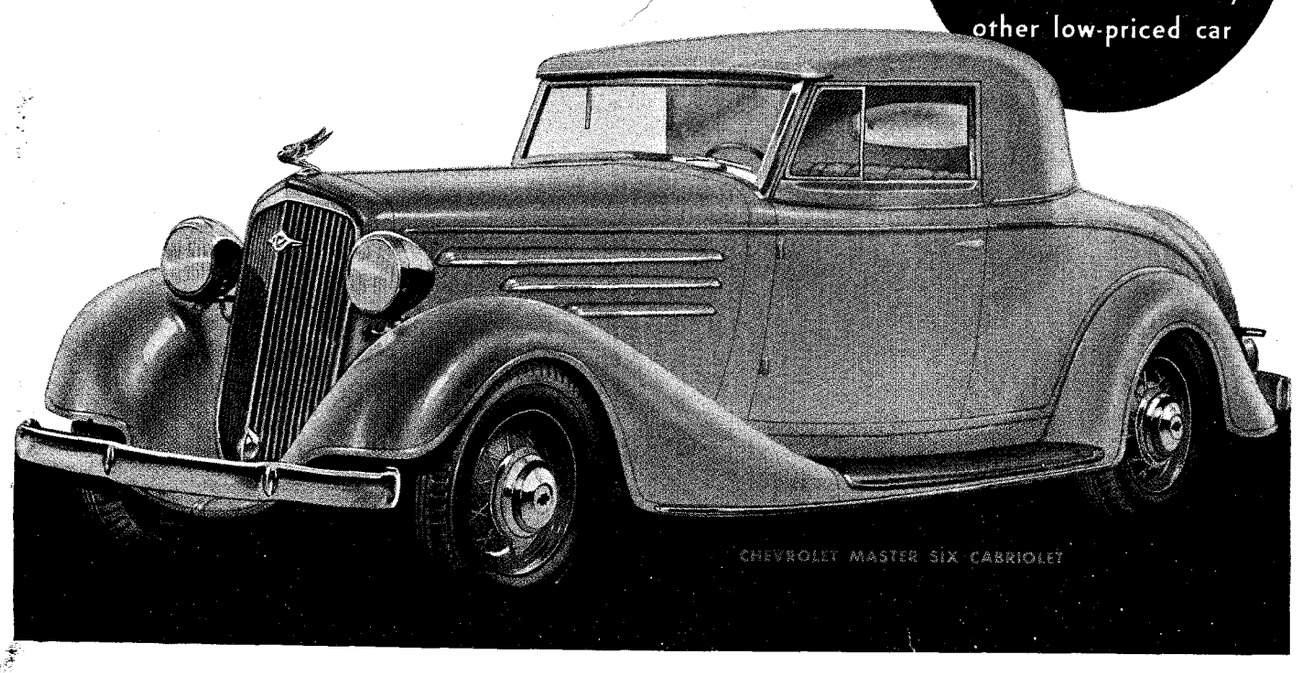

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Is Bridge a Gambling Game?

Essentially Scientific Games, Contract and Auction, Through Force of Circumstances, Usually Are Played for Stakes—a Necessity Arising From Bidding as a Needed Brake

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

WHEN, many years ago—or does it only seem that long?—we had prohibition in "these United States," many of us felt rather depressed by the backwardness of our lawmakers. To judge from the April issue of the British *Bridge World Magazine* we have no monopoly on laws which try to force a high moral atmosphere on the community at large. According to this magazine, there was a very successful bridge tournament at Bexhill, in 1933, and the contestants made preparations to repeat the matches this year at Harrogate, when the Law stepped in and declared that "gaming" is prohibited on licensed premises.

The British *Bridge World* expressed its disappointment in the following lines:

"It may well be asked why, if we can not proceed with the Harrogate Congress, we were able to run so successful an affair at Bexhill. The answer is, of course, that with 'gaming'—as with Lord's Day Observance, and various other legal concepts—the law is in a state of chaos. Its administration is apparently a matter for interpretation by authorities, whose standards may vary from place to place. At Bexhill, as, we believe, at other South Coast resorts, administration of the law is tempered with some modicum of discretion. Harrogate, garbed in her mantle of holiness, stands aloof. *Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.* We only regret that we had not earlier intimation of the impeccability of her ways."

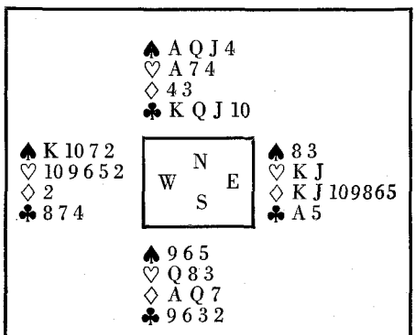
While not in the same class with chess, bridge is essentially a scientific game, even tho, through force of circumstances, rubber bridge usually is played for stakes. This necessity arises from the bidding feature, as some brake is indispensable.

Zest Added to Game

Bridge becomes a gambling game only when people play beyond their means, and at such stakes that it is of importance to them whether they leave the table winner or loser. When some of the New York millionaire experts occasionally play for ten or fifteen cents a point, and society women for five cents, it adds zest to the pastime, for, at the end of the year, the individual winnings, or losses, never amount to much. Even when a fairly skilful bridge fan purposely selects the stiffest opposition for greater enjoyment, and, naturally, has to pay for it, this is not gambling. In the long run, his defeat is a certainty.

Yet this is nothing else than paying for an intellectual pleasure, which, at least in the opinion of the loser, still is superior to a dull dinner party, or a night club.

An expression I have always disliked in bridge is when a player says "I gambled for game." There is no such thing, as it is, or should be, purely a conclusion from the previous bidding whether one should contract for game, or not. If the auction indicated that the game might depend on a successful finesse, or the even distribution of a suit, so much more is to be gained by the game contract that its bidding becomes imperative. One might just as well call "gambling" the selling of goods on credit, publishing a book, or staging a show. There is a risk even in crossing the street.



Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
1 Diamond	2 Diamonds	Pass	Pass
Double	Pass	2 No-trump	Pass
3 No-trump	Double	Pass	Pass
Pass			

That the stake is a minor feature in bridge is demonstrated daily at thousands of bridge tables, where one can see players strive just as hard for an unimportant extra trick in diamonds, or clubs, as for a grand slam. Competitive spirit compels them to do their best with every hand.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, who is as much at home at the bridge table as at the helm of his racing yacht, is held in awe because of his "killer instinct," not alone by average players, but, also, by other experts. Even in rubbers in which he has collected a sinking fund of 1,500 or 2,000 points in penalties, he will keep "on his toes" consistently and grab off every twenty or thirty additional points in sight. Wo unto the opponents whose bidding has indicated a misfit! He usually will have grasped the situation before them and will double every time it is his turn to bid.

Some players relax when fortune has favored them at the beginning of a rubber and they have scored two or three large sets. They are willing to be satisfied with what has fallen into their lap, and cease struggling, allowing the opponents to win a rubber which they might have had themselves. A few days ago I watched a player, whose side was more than 2,000 points to the good above the line, sitting North and holding the following hand: Spades K J 7, Hearts J 10 9 7 6 5 4 2, Diamonds Q, Clubs 6. The other side was vulnerable, and the bidding went:

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
1 ♠	2 ◇	3 ♡	4 ◇
4 ♡	5 ♣	Pass	5 ◇
Pass	Pass		

Ah, let them have it.

Apparently North was not willing to give back any of the more or less hard-earned penalties, and abandoned the rubber joyfully. As it happened, a five-heart contract would have been set only one trick, and the North-South players still would have had a chance to win the rubber themselves.

There are some situations in bridge where the word "gambling" might apply justly. The most common occurrence is where a vulnerable player is doubled, and, after looking at the dummy, realizes that he has a choice between playing safely for a set of only one trick, or risking a dangerous finesse with the possibility of being set 900 points or more. My advice would be to "gamble" for game whenever the threatened set can not pass the 500 mark. The hand given in the accompanying diagram will illustrate the point.

As far as the bidding went, it requires but little comment. North can not be accused of timidity, while South might reasonably have redoubled, as the only bid he had made was forced on him by his partner. East had doubled in order to make sure of a diamond lead, as that suit seemed to be his only salvation.

Playing Safe

West did lead diamonds; and we, who see all four hands, would make our contract. The declarer, however, prohibited by ethics, for one thing, from sharing our knowledge, had a difficult decision to make. He could count on two diamond and three club tricks, in addition to his two aces, and it should be possible to pick up an additional trick by means of an end play. This still would leave him short one trick. On the other hand, should West hold the king of spades, the spade finesse on declarer's very first play would give him nine tricks, while should the spade play go wrong South would be set 900 points. The difficulty of the hand was the shortage of reentries in South's hand, and since three spade tricks were required, the finesse could not be delayed until a more propitious moment—that is to say, until the club suit was set up and East thereby embarrassed with his discards on four rounds of clubs. As East's double indicated that he held the king of hearts, or the king of spades, with the possibility of having both, the "gamble" for game was too risky and a safe play for a loss of only 200 points was the correct procedure.

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Changing the Tune From Gloom to Cheer

A Year Ago Baseball Games Were a Gage of National Melancholy, but To-day Fans Flock to Make All Sports Events a Measuring Rod of Recovery

By Rud Rennie

WANDERING around the country with one or the other of New York's baseball teams, I find that the National Road to Ruin now is a thriving thoroughfare. It has been redecorated. People have come out of the shell-holes into which they were blown by the explosions of finance and industry. They are working and playing and seem perfectly content to let a busy tribe of professional worriers do their worrying for them. By this happy arrangement, a lot of people seem to be themselves and there is much singing of a song called "Sweet Ad-o-line."

Now, as everyone knows, "Sweet Ad-o-line" is not a song to be sung in the daytime, alone, to relieve a melancholy mood. It is a choric song to be sung with feeling in the early hours of morning. It costs money to get around to singing "Sweet Ad-o-line." One works up to it. It is a melodic expression of brotherly love, good-will, and peace. People never hear two factions bellowing "Sweet Ad-o-line" at each other, or professional worriers singing it. It is a good sign that everything in the vicinity is all right. Just as a hostess knows her party is a success when the guests move into the kitchen; so Americans know, when they hear "Sweet Ad-o-line," that everything is hunky-dory.

A year ago few sang "Sweet Ad-o-line." When they did it sounded sad. It lacked warmth and sincerity. It is no good unless it is warm and sincere. In fact, it is sour.

Wailers and Moaners

A year ago, however, everyone was a worrier. I was in Florida with the Yankees when the banks closed and left me with $8.75. (It is difficult to believe that was only about a year ago; so much has happened since then.) I debated for a while the advisability of taking a long walk on a short pier; but I couldn't find a short pier. Instead, I developed a fine second-tenor moan and joined the National Wailers' and Moaners' Association, membership free.

We came home that year through Southern cities which looked as tho they had been ravaged by an invisible enemy. People seemed to be hiding. They even would not come out to see Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. They simply did not have the money to waste on baseball games or amusements.

Birmingham, a once-thriving, bright metropolis, looked as if it had been swept by a plague and was expecting an air-raid. The factories and many stores were shut. Few people were abroad on the streets, and they looked as tho they had just been invited to have tea with the Borgias. The streets at night were almost dark, because only a few of the street lamps were lighted.

All over the major-league baseball circuits, one saw stores for rent, silent shops, idle factories, half-empty hotels, and slim crowds in the ball-parks, night-clubs, and places of amusement. The Wailers and Moaners still were in good voice.

I went again to Florida this year to the Yankee camp in Saint Petersburg and to the Giants' camp on Miami Beach. If the ball-club had not arranged transportation for me in advance, I would have had difficulty buying space on a train. People were going to Florida in car-loads.

It costs money to go to Florida, and no one lingers under those palm-trees for any length of time free of charge. Yet, hotels were jammed, dog-tracks and race-tracks flourished, night-clubs thrived. Miami Beach guaranteed the Giants $10,000 to train in its sunshine. It was a boom year.

Railroad men and representatives of Chambers of Commerce shook their heads. They could not understand it. Maybe it was because people were not going to Europe, or to Cuba. None could explain why so many people were able to leave their homes to play for a while in Florida.

"They must have money," said a passenger agent for the Seaboard Air Line. "They can't do it for nothing."

I came home this year with the Giants, through Southern cities which a year ago had been gasping and about to die. The change was bewildering. Brass bands met the team at the railroad station. The players were paraded through the streets in automobiles. People elbowed and shoved to get into the ball-parks. There had not been anything like this since the Yankees made their triumphal tour of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas in 1929.

The players looked at one another and asked: "What do you make of it?"

New Orleans was gay again. Men in spotless white coats shook up Ramos gin fizzes. Crowds went places for work and fun.

The landscape, as we moved along, was dotted with CWA signs and men were hammering and digging. Smoke issued from chimneys long unused. Stores which had been closed were open and making sales.

When the Giants came home they played to 73,087 more customers in their first nine games than they had in the same number of games the year before.

The Boston Red Sox drew 145,000 more customers in the first six days.

Betting on horse-races was made legal in New York. People flocked to the tracks.

Cocktail bars blossomed in fantastic forms in every State in which liquor is legal. Restaurants perked up. Hotels dusted entire floors of rooms long unoccupied. Head waiters stopped scowling. Musicians attacked their instruments with renewed vigor. Everywhere I go—Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia (no more Sunday Blue Laws), Pittsburgh (ditto), Saint Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago (enjoying a bigger and better whirl at the Fair)—crowds of people seem to be enjoying themselves. They may not be rolling in wealth, but evidently they have a few "bucks" to spend on amusements. That's something they did not have last year.

Acme

Record crowds are turning out to watch sports events

Things Look Different

All this may mean nothing to a chronic investigator who locks himself in a roomful of reports and can prove with a chart and figures that conditions are rapidly growing worse. But when Florida has a boom season; when the South meets the Giants with a brass band; when 232,000 baseball fans pay to see eight major-league double-headers on Memorial Day; when more than $1,000,000 changes hands at the race-tracks; when golf and tennis tournaments have funds to utilize; when one sees new automobiles on the roads and new clothes on the natives; when Ross and McLarnin box before 40,000 persons who must have had anywhere from $1 to $10 each to get in; when you have to fight your way into the fancy cocktail bars and restaurants which have sprung to life all over the country; and when the people again are singing "Sweet Ad-o-line" with feeling—then one knows, at least, that a lot of people no longer are hiding and hoarding.

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If It's an Early Italian Violin, It's Good

An Authority Holds That the Later Instruments Can Be Fine, But Do Not Compare With the Older Ones

By Jay C. Freeman

Values in a violin are based primarily on tonal superiority, a significant fact which should dispel the common belief that old violins rely mostly on their antiquity for popular esteem. There are many forms of antiques, including paintings, furniture, jewelry, and the like, of which connoisseurs and dealers frankly admit that modern reproductions have been made which fully satisfy the artistic and utilitarian requirements of cultivated, discriminating persons. But among violins there have never been, to my knowledge, any instruments produced since the close of the eighteenth century which are comparable with instruments made in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries in Italy.

It readily can be observed that such violins have a practical value in addition to their artistic and antiquity values, for no violinist, whether a concert player, a good amateur, or a collector, can be fully satisfied with the tone of modern instruments. And this tho it be understood that we have had many excellent makers in the nineteenth, and, thus far, in our own twentieth century.

Points of Superiority

There is a tonal quality in the eighteenth century instruments of the renowned and even lesser known makers which never has been, and, I believe, never will be, equaled. No one safely can say what the future holds, but, judging from the records of the last 133 years, it is plain that we are far from production of violins, cellos, and violas which approach the glorious instruments of the Italian makers in the 250 years before 1800.

Since that year, excellent violins have been made by the best French makers and by the nineteenth century Italians led by Pressenda, Rocca, Rivolta, and others. Seventy years ago the French Academy spent much time and money in experiments made by Savart, a great physicist, to discover the secrets of Cremona, where the famous Italian makers flourished.

Certainly, the French industry attained a high standard in Paris under Nicolas Lupot, J. B. Vuillaume, Gand, Bernardel, and others, but the tones of their instruments can not be compared with the Italian product of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which had incomparable tone-color, flexibility, sweetness, and power. It is these qualities which have made the Italian masterpieces preeminent for nearly 400 years.

Professional students whose underlying motive for pursuing violin study is, I regret to say, a mercenary one, are not so much in evidence to-day. There are two types in this class: the student who takes a hurried and super-abbreviated course just to enable him to break into the professional ranks where he can earn money, and the very young student who, either because of over-zealous parents or relatives, is seen as a future Elman, Heifetz, or Kreisler.

Neither of these types should be a deterrent to serious-minded students who are interested in violin playing for the intellectual and esthetic gratification which it brings them.

To-day, children are beginning the study of the violin at the age of three, a vogue which rapidly is becoming popular throughout the country. The reason for the successful teaching of children at so early an age

Blank & Stoller

Jay C. Freeman

is due to the perfected psychology which permeates teaching methods to-day.

Another interesting truth is that business men and women are coming back to the violin of their childhood. Many who studied in youth and discontinued are deriving substantial pleasure from playing again.

A business or professional man who plays the violin possesses a great and valuable asset, a diversion which acts as a sort of safety valve for his mental and emotional processes, and, at the same time, furnishes him with an enjoyment not to be found in any other avocation as genuine and enduring.

The first violin of which there is any record was made in Brescia, Italy, in 1540 by Gaspar da Salo.

Following him came Giovanni Paolo Maggini, his pupil, and Andrea Amati, who, at almost the same time, founded violin making at Cremona, situated about sixty miles from Brescia. Violin making in Cremona, during the next 150 years, achieved heights of perfection never equaled since. The principles established by Andrea Amati, his two sons, Antonio and Geronimo, his grandson, Niccolo, and his many pupils, chief of whom was Antonio Stradivari, made the name of Cremona a household word.

That these principles never were improved upon goes without saying. The models and measurements created by these pioneers have been consistently and faithfully followed by successful violin makers ever since.

Offended Painter Works New Hoax on an Art Critic

It will be a long time, probably, before the National Academy of Design gives warm hospice to another "illiterate genius" and a longer time still, probably, before Edward Alden Jewell, art editor of the New York *Times*, lumps a group of muralists together and banishes the lot with the curt opinion that they, collectively and individually, are superannuated.

About nine months ago Jewell wrote about such a group of muralists and included in the dismissed squad was Hugo Ballin, ANA. Ballin, seething with a fine brush-load of fury, sat down and wrote Jewell a letter denying that he, Ballin, was either old in person, or passé as an artist. The letter was not published, which still further irritated the California artist. Then he contrived a crafty revenge.

The Two Pictures

He painted two pictures. He painted a portrait of Dolores Del Rio, motion-picture actress, sprawled on a couch and swathed in more black velvet than a vaudeville drape. This picture he signed with his own name.

Then, on an afternoon when injured feeling caused him to jab his brush at the canvas, he started and completed a portrait of a bespectacled old woman mooning by an open window, a copy of a "Love Secrets" magazine in her lap, her face a curious reflection of starved romance. He labeled this one, simply enough, "Mrs. Katz of Venice, Cal." And he signed the name of A. Gamio.

Both pictures he sent to the spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design. The exhibition gave the Gamio picture nice hanging and it was seen by all the critics. It remained for Jewell to seize upon it, to write about it, and to reproduce it in his newspaper, the only figure painting so reproduced. He described it as a "most entertaining human document," and dismissed the Del Rio portrait thus:

"Vulgarities such as Hugo Ballin's 'Dolores Del Rio' had best be forgotten as quickly as possible."

As a member of the Academy, Ballin entered the Del Rio portrait jury-free. The Academy jury, on the other hand, passed the "Mrs. Katz" without a dissenting vote.

Later, signing his illiterately-written letter, scribbled on cheap ruled copy-paper, "Antonio Gamio," Ballin asked Jewell for advice. In a pleasant and encouraging note, Jewell replied:

"I was delighted to receive your letter of March 25. The 'Mrs. Katz' is delightful. With regard to future work, I don't think I ought to offer any suggestions, except to say that you should paint what most appeals to you as subject matter, and in your own manner. I shall look forward to encountering further work from your brush and take this occasion to wish you continued success."

Armed with all of his evidence, Ballin then revealed the hoax.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Earth-born sympathy touched with irony can hear many overtones in a long-drawn "Moo." From the poet's "Collected Verse" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York).

MOO!

By Robert Hillyer

Summer is over, the old cow said,
And they'll shut me up in a draughty shed
To milk me by lamplight in the cold,
But I won't give much for I am old.
It's long ago that I came here
Gay and slim as a woodland deer;
It's long ago that I heard the roar
Of Smith's white bull by the sycamore.
And now there are bones where my flesh
should be;
My backbone sags like an old roof-tree,
And an apple snatched in a moment's frolic
Is just so many days of colic.
I'm neither a Jersey nor Holstein now
But only a faded sort of cow.
My calves are veal and I had as lief
That I could lay me down as beef;
Somehow, they always kill by halves,—
Why not take me when they take my calves?
Birch turns yellow and sumac red,
I've seen all this before, she said,
I'm tired of the field and tired of the shed.
There's no more grass, there's no more clover;
Summer is over, summer is over.

It needs the quiet skill of conscious art to commemorate great emotion. From *Kaleidograph* (Dallas, Texas).

JERICHO

By Frances Clarke Sayers

Quietly, quietly I had been living,
Little getting, little giving,

Host to neither joy nor sorrow
Hoping nothing for to-morrow,

Now that youth was left behind
All I asked was peace of mind.

My days were tuned to small content,
Ecstasy and passion spent.

Sweet extreme I buried deep,
And safe could wake, and safe could sleep.

Living the timid hours and slow,
I built my days like Jericho,

With stone and mortar walled about,
To keep peace in, to shut life out.

Then, one night, on Hyde Street hill,
In the dusk, starred and still,

You thrust your hand within my glove,
And all the trumpets of your love

Clamoured through me, blood and bone.
I heard the sound of crumbling stone,

And through the lightning and the thunder,
I felt my peace go crashing under.

And O! the tumult of the wind
That struck me dumb and smote me blind.

But for a moment I stood one
Strong as the sea, sure as the sun.

The "new-launched" of the analogy might be adumbrated as pink canoes. From *Harper's Bazaar:*

INSCRIPTION FOR A HOSPITAL

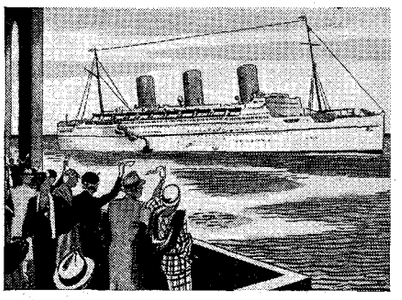
By E. O. Laughlin

Within these gray walls Life begins and ends.
Here, in this harbor, worn sea-weary ships
Drop anchor, as the fading sun descends,
And new-launched vessels start their out-
bound trips.

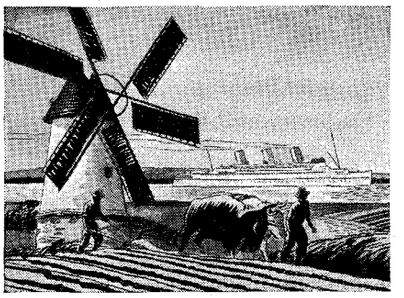
Away to Europe

BY THE AIR-LINE ROUTE

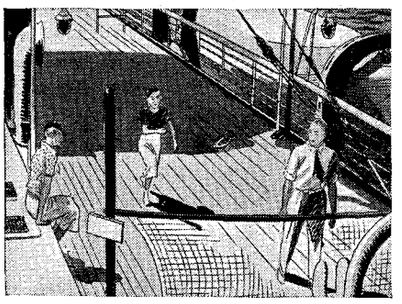
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



1. Through the Rock of Québec, pierced with a $2,000,000 tunnel, so you can step from express train to "Empress" gangplank. Or to Montreal, overnight from New York, Boston, Chicago, and many other American cities.

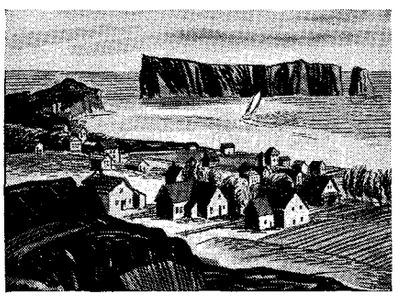


2. Down the serene St. Lawrence . . . past scenes recalling Jacques Cartier, the master-pilot, sent 400 years ago by Francis I to found a New France . . . past the stern Laurentian Mountains and grim capes of the Saguenay.

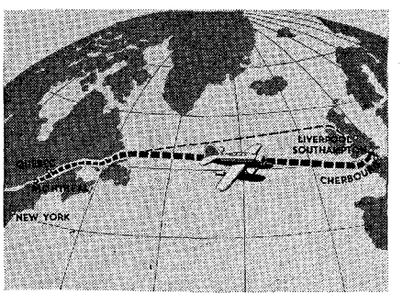


3. Aboard: apartments with baths, gymnasiums, talkies, orchestras, deck-sports, delicious cookery. Onshore: quaint Norman villages and farms whose deeds were given by King Louis to families who have lived there 300 years.

4. Past parishes that have trembled to the Iroquois war-whoop . . . shipyards that built the first steamer to cross the Atlantic . . . and islands whence Jesuit missionaries took wampum belts back to hang in Chartres Cathedral.



5. In the Gaspésie, you see the Ghost Ship of Rocher Percé, a pirates' vessel turned to stone by the curse of a young French girl rent from her lover's arms . . . so they say. You're all settled. You make friends. Fun begins.



6. Farewell, Cape Race . . . hail Old Atlantic! A third of your *air-line route* to Europe is over. In 3 to 4 days, you will see the coast of France and England . . . a happy, all-too-brief voyage, full of gaieties and pleasures.

Frequent sailings each week by luxurious "Empresses," smart "Duchesses," comfortable "Mont" ships. From Montreal and Québec (trains to ship-side). Ship plans, maps, fares from your own travel agent, or Canadian Pacific offices in Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Washington, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, and 12 other cities in U. S. and Canada.

Canadian Pacific

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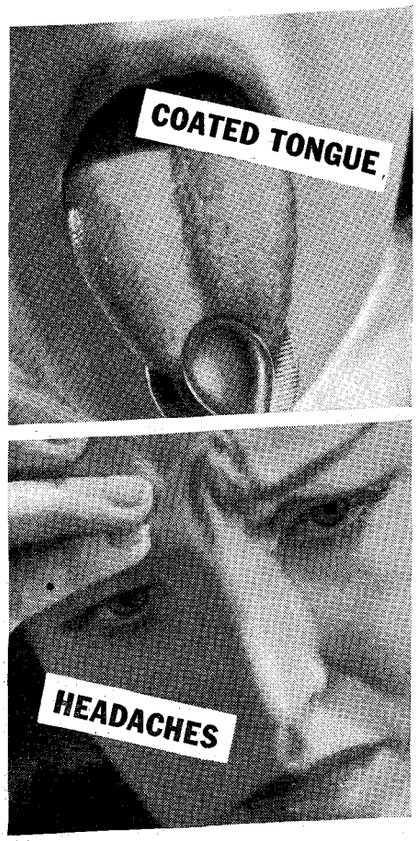


"Laxatives weakened her *dangerously*"

reports
DR. ECKHART,
the noted Vienna clinic head

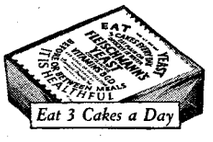
"M. J., a young woman of 26," reports Dr. Friedrich Eckhart, head of a great internal clinic in Vienna's largest free hospital, "for years had headaches, indigestion, biliousness.

"She avoided social activity. Was under normal weight. Had little strength. Cathartics had weakened her—dangerously.

"I instructed her to eat yeast. A month of it gave remarkable results. She seemed completely healthy again."

Thus her different troubles were corrected . . . all because yeast stimulates stomach juices, strengthens intestines, softens waste.

Won't you eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day—for at least 30 days? You can get it at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. Rich in vitamins B, D and G. Get some today!



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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Unfinished Cathedral. By T. S. Stribling. Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.

It is a new New South which expresses itself in this, the third and final volume of Mr. Stribling's great trilogy of the South—a New South which is as bitter about the business-service, boom-time moralities of the well-advertised "New South" as it is neglectful of the sacred shibboleths and shabby-genteel hypocrisies of the Old South.

In "The Forge"—which was the first American novel chosen by the English Book Society, British counterpart of the monthly book clubs—Mr. Stribling pictured a meat-eating Alabama Baptist and his various sets of variously-colored children in post-Civil War days. "The Store," which won the Pulitzer Prize for 1932, told of the vain efforts of Colonel Miltiades Vaiden to restore, in the somnolent 1890's, the glory of the Old South. It couldn't be done—until he managed to steal a boat-load of cotton; then he became an impressive First Citizen. "Unfinished Cathedral" carries the story into post-depression days, and is a big, lively, satiric canvas of present-day Alabama.

T. S. Stribling, who was born in Clifton, Tennessee, went to normal school at Florence, Alabama, scene of the drama of this book. Florence is up the Tennessee River from Clifton, and down-stream from Scottsboro and Decatur, where the Scottsboro boys had their second trial. Into his story Mr. Stribling has ingeniously woven enough details and echoes of the Scottsboro trial of a group of Negro boys taken off a train; of the Dayton episode, where Clarence S. Darrow debated Fundamentalism with William Jennings Bryan; of the Ku Klux Klan; of the Florida boom psychology (booms are pretty much the same, on the Florida Coast, in the Tennessee Valley, in Los Angeles suburbs, or in Xenia, Ohio) to give any red-blooded, 100 per cent., old-fashioned Southerner an acute fit of apoplexy.

The story opens with a lynching in the offing, and the warm blood stirring in all the ragamuffins and first citizens of Florence. Only old Milt Vaiden, ninety-five years old, but still the bank president and First Citizen, keeps his head. "It'll ruin our boom," said the colonel; and with that practical argument in mind organized the Rotary Club to stop the lynching. When the lynching was over, the colonel proceeded to arrange for a quiet legal hanging of the boys regardless of their guilt; he said that as a friend of the colored people he felt it necessary that these boys be hanged to stay the gusts of passion which otherwise would sweep the South and imperil thousands of law-abiding citizens. It was only the arrival of a famous criminal lawyer from the North focusing national attention on Florence which stopped this second threat of a "legal" lynching in the law-courts.

In the hectic pages of this swift-moving Southern novel, Mr. Stribling, authentic son of the South, destroys and lampoons the sacred legends on which several generations of Old and New South have been reared.

He calls the Klan "the South's remedy for an inferiority complex"; he pictures the head of the Klan as feeling that the first law of Southern morality is to make it clear to the world that a man with money is safe in Alabama, "and the more money he's got the safer he is"; he lambastes churches more interested in architecture than in religion.

He shows how prejudice against the colored citizens of Florence hastened the collapse of the boom; he suggests that "the notion of an escaped Negro flings a Southern mob into the same sort of hysteria that a terrier has over a rat." He spares nothing and nobody.

This novel does for the South something of what Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" did for the Middle West fourteen years ago. The new Stribling book is certain to be denounced bitterly, to provoke endless arguments, but it has the virtues of excitement, of acute readability, and of that potent anger which only an insider can express effectively. Only a Southerner who loved his South could be so pitiless to it.

Worth Reading

Seven Famous Novels—seven of H. G. Wells's early scientific romances printed in one volume, with a new introduction explaining them. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.75.)

The Tragic King: Richard III, in which Philip Lindsay attempts to prove that Shakespeare was wrong, and the king really did not murder the two little princes. (New York: Robert M. McBride; $3.)

I, Claudius. By Robert Graves. A superb recreation of the spirit of ancient Rome, cast in the form of the lost autobiography of the Emperor Claudius. (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas; $3.)

Bachelor of Arts. By John Erskine. In which the Columbia professor who wrote "The Private Life of Helen of Troy" attempts to picture the private life of the boys and girls just graduating. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company; $2.50.)

Striplings. By N. Warner Hooke. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $2.50.) A brilliant novel of adolescence in England.

First Childhood. By Lord Berners. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50.) A member of the English aristocracy recaptures the atmosphere of his Victorian nursery days.

Attending Marvels. By George Gaylord Simpson. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $3.) The informal Patagonian journal of a dinosaur-hunter.

Rebel Destiny. By Melville and Frances Herskovits. (New York: Whittlesey House; $3.) The ways of the Bush Negroes, descendants of slaves who escaped into the jungles of Dutch Guiana more than two centuries ago. They preserve, in South America, African customs of slave-hunted days better than do the Africans to-day.

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Topics in Brief

ONE thing certain about the Ship of State under its present captain—it's collecting no barnacles.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

PART of the trouble in the Balkans is that a country is there which doesn't show on the maps—Macedonia.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN optimist is one who believes the time will come when Hollywood will celebrate a golden wedding anniversary.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

BULGARIA having turned Fascist, King Boris can go over to Rome occasionally and condole with King Victor Emmanuel.—*Wichita Eagle.*

BOLIVIA claims victory in the latest Chaco battle but that proves nothing at all. The scoring system in war is defective.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

WE don't care about returning to the 1926 level. Wasn't that about the time everybody was singing "Yes, we have no bananas?"—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

THERE may be some of the less industrious who will get the idea that unemployment insurance will protect them from the danger of having to go to work.—*Boston Transcript.*

WE would feel better about present statesmen's assurances that their nations will not start war if all other wars had not been between countries simply forced into 'em.—*Dallas News.*

THE world isn't interested in how much of a big shot you were before the collapse of 1929—it's how well you have weathered the storm.—T. E. S. in Gove County *Advocate.*—*Topeka Capital.*

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM can now say to Clarence Darrow, "I know just how you feel, old man. I was once asked to make a report and it was thrown out."—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

CABLES from Paris announce the death of disarmament. You can't conceal anything from the alert French press—any minute now it may "break" the demise of Napoleon.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A FEW years ago we heard that Communism had sounded the death-knell of democracy in the world and now we're warned that it's about to be supplanted altogether by Fascism.—*Louisville Times.*

IF France and Germany and other European nations would line their borders with football fields instead of forts, they would save their armament bills, take in considerable gate-receipts and eventually be able to pay their debts.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

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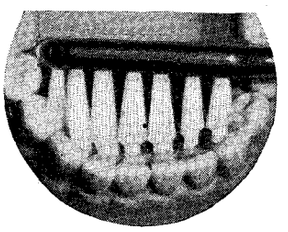

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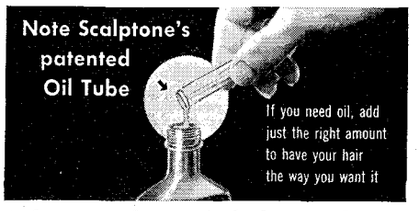

And expect to be surprised when you first see Scalptone! It's *adjustable*. In the neck of every bottle there's a separate tube of oil. You make your own prescription for your own hair. Scalptone is the only tonic and dressing that has this feature.

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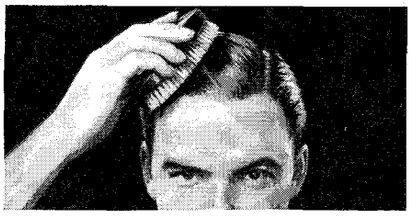

AFTER 21 DAYS—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy, or plastered down. And as for *dandruff*—well, this method usually checks it inside of 3 weeks. Keep up the treatments (less often, if you wish) to prevent dandruff's return.

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On the Current Screen

In **Little Man, What Now? (AAA)**, the screen transcription of Hans Fallada's powerful and rather terrifying novel, Hollywood has elected to ignore the larger aspects of the book and to concentrate on the individual romance which runs through it. The motion-picture probably will prove disappointing to those who remember the literary work as a bitterly poignant commentary on the post-war period in central Europe, but it is, nevertheless, an excellent screen drama.

Courtesy of Universal Pictures

Margaret Sullavan and Douglass Montgomery in "Little Man, What Now?"

The desperate tragedy of German youth, degraded by poverty and the inability to find work, which was mirrored in the novel, has been distilled in the screen drama into the gallant struggle of two young people against adversity.

Frank Borzage has done a careful and imaginative job of direction with William Anthony McGuire's none too resourceful adaptation. It is Douglass Montgomery and Margaret Sullavan, in the leading rôles, who capture the fine quality of courage and dignity in defeat which distinguishes the tragedy, however. They create assured and moving portraits of the young husband and wife, fighting for their existence and the right to have a child.

* * * *

V. I. Pudovkin's adaptation of the famous Maxim Gorky novel, **Mother (AAAA)**, banned in this country for several years, is definitely in the tradition of the greatest Russian films. There are some who will find it a less gripping and compelling masterpiece than Eisenstein's "Potemkin" or Pudovkin's own "The End of St. Petersburg," but it is a splendid cinematic work of art. A past master of plastic composition and the arrangement of successive images in a pattern of dramatic unity, the director has created a screen work of great power.

With utter simplicity and an almost savage conviction, "Mother" describes a workers' uprising in the turbulent period of 1905 and 1906 in Russia. Through it runs the story of a young strike-breaker, struggling against oppression, betrayed unwittingly by his mother and finally shot down with her, as the insurrection finally is quelled. Nicolai Batalov is magnificent in the central rôle, Vera Baranovskaya gives a moving performance as the mother and A. Tchistiakov creates an arresting figure of the father, who turns strike-breaker for a glass of vodka.

* * * *

The Key (AAA)—Altho it is set in Ireland in 1920, this screen adaptation of the play by R. Gore-Browne and J. L. Hardy will prove disappointing to those who believe that the Black and Tan troubles offer rich material for the cinema. The story deals with a credible triangle involving two English army officers and the wife of one of them which finally is untangled by a rather preposterous climax. It has, however, excellent performances by Colin Clive, Edna Best, and William Powell.

* * * *

Born to Be Bad—Written by Ralph Graves and staged by Lowell Sherman, this has the unenviable distinction of being one of the worst motion-pictures which has emerged from Hollywood in a long while.

ARGUS.

$807,500 for Screen Rights

Legitimate plays and musical comedies bought for motion-pictures in 1933 and 1934 and the approximate prices paid, according to *Variety*, were as follows: $75,000—"Ah, Wilderness," and "Sailor Beware"; $65,000—"Roberta"; $60,000—"She Loves Me Not"; $55,000—"Double Door"; $50,000—"No More Ladies"; $45,000—"Men in White," and "The Shining Hour"; $40,000—"The Milky Way"; $37,500—"Her Master's Voice"; $35,000—"Murder at the Vanities," "Big-Hearted Herbert," and "The Dark Tower"; $30,000—"The Pursuit of Happiness"; $25,000—"Wednesday's Child"; $20,000—"By Your Leave," and "Heat Lightning"; $18,000—"All Good Americans"; $17,000—"A Hat, a Coat, a Glove"; $15,000—"Wind and the Rain"; $10,000—"Dr. Monica." The total—$807,500.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law.	Little Man, What Now? The Key, Death Takes a Holiday, *We're Not Dressing, *Twentieth Century, Marionettes, The Crime Doctor, Double Door, *No Greater Glory, *Stingaree, Where Sinners Meet, Now I'll Tell All, by Mrs. Arnold Rothstein, Channel Crossing.

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Contributors to This Issue

The author of "Maryland Celebrates Its Tercentenary," **H. I. Brock,** is on the Sunday staff of the New York *Times*. His initials stand for Henry Irving. He was not, however, born in the Free State of Maryland, but in the neighboring Old Dominion, Virginia. In 1930, he published a book on "Colonial Churches in Virginia," and, the year before, "New York Is Like This," a picture of the metropolis in the heyday of prosperity.

Anyone who knows about violins knows about **Jay C. Freeman.** He is a widely-known authority on old violins and the author of several exhaustive catalogs on the subject. "If It's an Early Italian Violin, It's Good" is his contribution to this issue. For many years he has been the head of the old-violin department of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company in New York, where the walls of his office are covered with testimonials from musicians.

Robert F. Kelley, who writes about the annual rowing classics under the title of "Survival at Poughkeepsie; Revival at New London," is a member of the sports staff of the New York *Times*. His contributions are frequently found in *The Sportsman* and *Polo*.

Baseball is a specialty with **Rud Rennie,** author of "Changing the Tune From Gloom to Cheer." He is on the sports staff of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and has written occasional short fiction. More frequently, however, his stories are found in the magazine, *Baseball*.

Those scourges of modern industrial civilization which have played so much havoc among working men and women are generally lumped together as occupational diseases. **Dr. Adelaide Ross Smith,** author of "Silicosis. a Major Health Problem in Industry," is one of the best known authorities on this disease. Widely recognized because of her excellent work, she has, since 1927, been affiliated with New York State's Department of Labor in the Division of Industrial Hygiene. She is a Fellow of the American Public Health Association and teaches Industrial Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City.

Television Improvements

Research engineers of the RCA Victor Company recently reported before the Institute of Radio Engineers at Philadelphia that television broadcasts of a much improved type, even successful outdoor scenes, had been transmitted from New York to Camden, New Jersey, a distance of about ninety miles.

This accomplishment was made possible by the use of the Iconoscope, an electrical device which takes the place of the scanning disc formerly used in television. This instrument, which includes a sensitive screen composed of millions of tiny photoelectric cells, was invented a year ago by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin.

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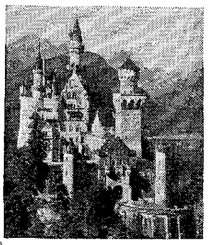

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Maryland Celebrates Its Tercentenary

Pomp and Pageantry Depict Three Centuries of Liberty in Its Essentials in Free State Established by Calvert Family

By H. I. Brock

From "The Pageant of America"—© Yale University Press

Planting of the Colony of Maryland: from the painting by F. B. Mayer in the State House, Annapolis, Maryland

Pomp, pageantry, and parade in celebration of Maryland's Tercentenary this year comes to a climax on June 16 at Saint Marys City, near the extreme southern tip of the Old Line State. A land and water pageant is being held, followed by the opening of a reproduction of the first Maryland State House.

Scale replicas of the *Ark* and the *Dove*, the *Mayflowers* of original Maryland, are sailing up the beautiful Saint Marys River, dropping anchor off the Free State's first capital—almost a "ghost town" now.

When Maryland was colonized in 1634, a new mode of government, called the proprietary system, was introduced into North America. The Free State of Maryland was the conception of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore. Three hundred years have passed, and the principle—even the practise of liberty in essentials—survives extraordinarily in the commonwealth descended from Lord Baltimore's plantation on the shores of Chesapeake Bay.

The celebration has a meaning for many who are dazzled by dictators and fascinated by strong-arm methods. Calvert's very simple conception was that it might be possible for human beings of different opinions to get along together in the same community without conferring upon any group of persons among them of one opinion the power to set up that opinion as the standard and impose it upon the rest.

"Heresy and Anarchy"

To the hide-bound seventeenth century the very notion was heresy; the expression of it—blasphemy; applied to religion—stark anarchy.

As a Secretary of State, George Calvert had been an intimate of King James I. His services had been rewarded with an Irish peerage in 1625. The year previous he had become a Roman Catholic.

He was a loyal Stuart subject, devout proselyte, and a far-seeing statesman who had urged English expansion during his tenure of office. He had joined the Virginia Company in 1609; from 1620 to 1628 tried vainly to settle Newfoundland.

In 1632 King Charles I granted a large tract lying north of Virginia to Lord Baltimore, who wished to found a refuge for Catholics who, like Puritans, suffered at home from interference with free exercise of their faith. He did not live long enough to carry out his ideal. The royal charter making him Lord Proprietor passed to his son Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, who carried on from where his father quit.

The opposition of Virginia interests, however, made it advisable for Lord Baltimore to remain in England to protect his proprietary rights. Therefore, he appointed his brother, Leonard Calvert, Governor and Lieutenant-General of Maryland.

In the spring of 1634, after a voyage which lasted all winter, beginning at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and swinging wide about the Atlantic by way of the Canaries and the West Indies, the first Marylanders sailed into the broad mouth of the river, upon which Washington's Mount Vernon was to look down, something more than a century later. Two ships bore them, the *Ark*, 350 tons burden, and the *Dove*, a pinnace of fifty tons. The company included Lord Baltimore's two brothers, Leonard and George, nearly twenty other gentlemen "of very good fashion," and a mixed lot of a few hundred more, not neglecting the "mades which were brought along and upset the boat" in landing.

Schoolbook history sets it down as a Catholic colony with its complement of Jesuit priests. One of them was Father Andrew White, whose "Relatio Itineris" provides the basic narrative of the adven-

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ture. But by the Jesuits' own account the "heretics" in the human cargo outnumbered the "papists." In other words, Lord Baltimore's original colony counted more Protestants than Catholics.

The raw material of the experiment was there, along with the recipe which, in a nutshell, was this: no church was to rule the State, or to be the church of the State; no Christian was to be denied any rights or privileges allowed to any other Christian; and no Christian of any sect was by any means to be permitted to use the name of any other sect as a term of contempt, derision, or reproach.

Courtesy of the Old Print Shop, New York

The First Lord Baltimore

It is the settlement of this company of original Marylanders at a place six miles up the Saint Marys River — flowing into the Potomac near its mouth—which is being commemorated formally at Saint Marys City. Modern Marylanders and their guests are seeing fair copies of the *Ark* and the *Dove* bringing to the shore a living presentment of Lord Baltimore's people and a pageant of what happened afterward on the river bank, where nestled an Indian village which the newcomers bought with "axes, hatchets, hoes, rakes, and cloth."

Saint Marys is being restored—as Jamestown has not yet been, notwithstanding what has happened at Williamsburg, six miles away. The celebration—climax of a series extending over months, or since the three-hundredth anniversary of the sailing from Cowes—is not concerned only with the landing of the *Ark* and the *Dove*. There also is the opening of the first element of the "restoration," the rebuilt similitude of the old State House, challenging Virginia's restored Old Capitol and serving as a reminder of the assemblies of the freemen of Maryland who used to meet there and stoutly assert their privilege of shaping the course of Lord Baltimore's colony, not by any means always as that course was charted by Lord Baltimore.

For example, the intruding Puritans of the middle of the seventeenth century abolished toleration, especially toleration of Catholics, and, after a battle on land and water, hanged by the neck sundry of the members of Lord Baltimore's Council of State. In turn, the Church of England people, getting control when William of Orange succeeded Catholic James II, disfranchised the Catholics until the Revolution of 1776 restored their citizenship.

Lord Baltimore encouraged so many different kinds of people to come to Maryland — Catholics, Puritans, Anglicans, Quakers, persons from other colonies with weaker political digestions, that mere variety of opinion created a necessity of practical toleration. The daily contact of Marylander with Marylander tended to destroy the pestilential notion that persons with whom one can not agree are not pleasant neighbors.

Dr. S. PARKES CADMAN DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMAN, ORATOR AND AUTHOR

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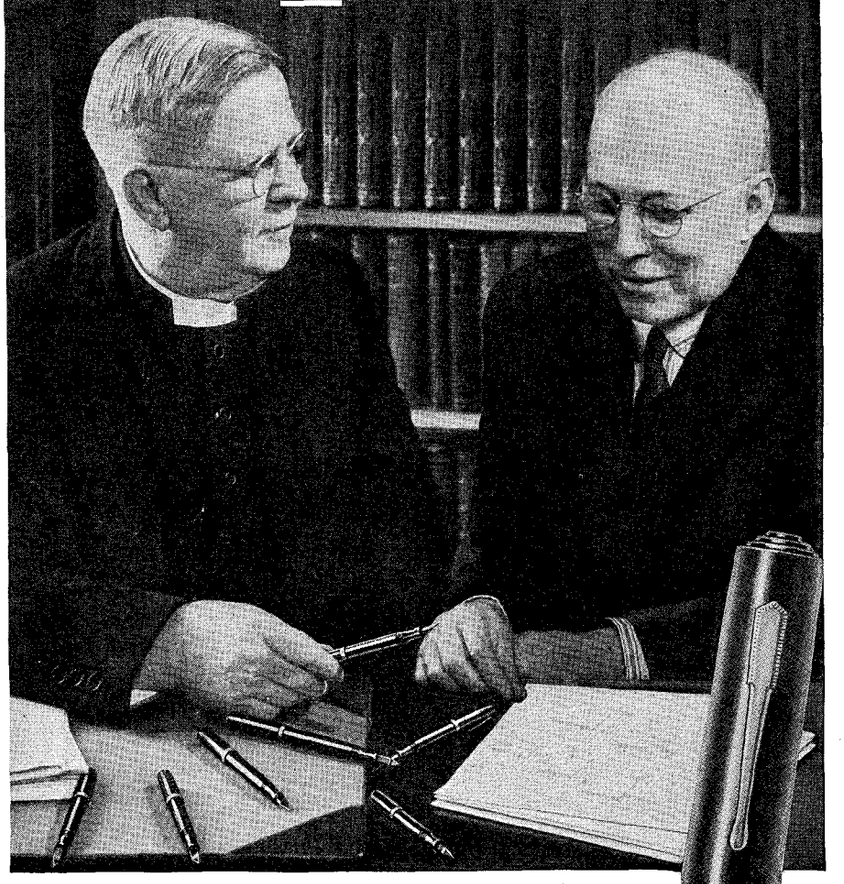

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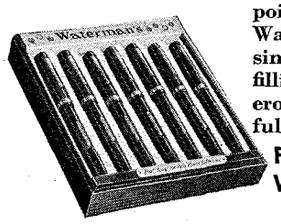

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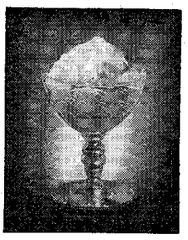

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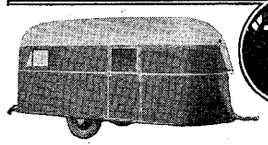

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48 States Now Report in Roosevelt Poll

(Continued from page 3)

turned too late for tabulation this week. Early results in all other States are recorded below. Banker ballots from Southern States total a comfortable vote of confidence for the New Deal that closely parallels popular ratios. Among the New England States, 82.60 per cent. of the banker vote in Massachusetts opposes the New Deal; 53.45 per cent. of the Massachusetts popular vote favors the New Deal. Bankers in other States disagreeing markedly with the popular vote include those bankers in Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, where they have returned a majority of "Noes" in the special Literary Digest poll of bankers.

Further analysis of the banker ballots returned discloses that 74.51 per cent. of a total of 7,979 bankers who voted for Roosevelt in 1932 now vote "Yes" to the Roosevelt policies.

And out of the 1,795 bankers who voted for Hoover, 18.26 per cent. now express approval of the New Deal policies.

Colleges for New Deal

The poll of college students conducted by The Literary Digest in cooperation with seventeen student newspapers continues to show a heavy majority vote of approval for the Roosevelt policies among American undergraduates.

Prompt returns were stimulated by the excellent work of the undergraduate newspapers cooperating with The Digest. The papers responsible for the return recorded this week include: The Harvard *Crimson*, the Yale *Daily News*, the Cornell *Sun*, the Brown University *Herald*, the University of Virginia *College Topics*, the University of Wisconsin *Cardinal*, and the New York University *Heights News*. The figures follow:

University	*YES*	*NO*	*TOTAL*
Harvard	1,911	1,024	2,935
Yale	1,283	830	2,113
Cornell	961	645	1,606
Brown	241	180	421
Univ. of Virginia	160	68	228
Univ. of Wisconsin	374	148	522
New York University	271	109	380

This gives Roosevelt a total of 5,201 against 3,004, or 63.39 per cent. of the entire vote of 8,205 to date.

It will be recalled that the first report from Yale and Harvard revealed an astonishing overturn of student sentiment in favor of Roosevelt—both universities having voted overwhelmingly for Hoover in 1932 straw polls.

A similar reversal took place at Princeton, where a straw poll was conducted by the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies just prior to the launching of The Digest's university poll.

Three questions were asked in the Princeton poll: I. Do you approve on the whole of the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year? II. As a temporary measure only? III. As a permanent policy?

The returns, representing almost exactly one-half of the student body and supplemented by the votes from graduate students and faculty, are given below:

	Question —No. I— Yes	No	No. II Yes	No. III Yes
Undergraduates	738	387	548	304
Faculty	77	21	44	36
Graduate students	78	10	28	42

In 1932, *The Daily Princetonian* conducted a poll on the Presidential election. The results were as follows:

	Hoover	*Roosevelt*	*Thomas*
Undergraduates	1,392	425	283
Faculty	92	53	55
Graduate College	44	22	47

Returns in Main Poll

In the fifth report of the main poll, twenty-three hitherto unheard-from States make their first appearance.

The most impressive entrance is made by California with 25,356 ballots. Of those ballots 17,564 were cast for the New Deal and 7,792 against—a favorable ratio of 69.27 per cent. In 1932 California gave Roosevelt a 58.41 per cent. lead.

And in the South, Alabama shows up with a 5—1 majority, Georgia 5—1, Louisiana practically 4—1, Mississippi 4—1, South Carolina almost 6—1.

In the Middle West, Kansas returns a New Deal majority of 52.30 per cent., not very far from its 1932 Roosevelt vote of 53.57 per cent. In Iowa and Nebraska,

Special Poll of Bankers

Counted separately from the main poll

State	*Total Votes To Date*	**YES** *in Support of Roosevelt Policies*	**NO** *Against Roosevelt Policies*
Alabama	309	251	58
Arizona	9	2	7
Arkansas	295	240	55
California	105	57	48
Colorado	100	40	60
Connecticut	322	80	242
Delaware	76	32	44
Dist. of Columbia	27	14	13
Florida	175	130	45
Georgia	363	318	45
Idaho	7	3	4
Illinois	1,373	453	920
Indiana	900	323	577
Iowa	700	296	404
Kansas	765	272	493
Kentucky	575	393	182
Louisiana	102	75	27
Maine	111	38	73
Maryland	343	144	199
Massachusetts	477	83	394
Michigan	680	220	460
Minnesota	787	386	401
Mississippi	243	221	22
Missouri	1,079	596	483
Montana	44	15	29
Nebraska	490	217	273
Nevada	....	....	....
New Hampshire	135	31	104
New Jersey	777	256	521
New Mexico	30	11	19
New York	1,386	442	944
North Carolina	390	321	69
North Dakota	167	83	84
Ohio	1,260	442	818
Oklahoma	425	294	131
Oregon	15	6	9
Pennsylvania	1,916	663	1,253
Rhode Island	61	9	52
South Carolina	169	135	34
South Dakota	205	84	121
Tennessee	546	366	180
Texas	1,066	870	196
Utah	24	11	13
Vermont	106	26	80
Virginia	606	375	231
Washington	4	....	4
West Virginia	371	198	173
Wisconsin	750	307	443
Wyoming	50	14	36
State Unknown	404	202	202
Totals	21,320	**10,045**	**11,275**

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with their farm troubles, the President's ratio has improved a bit.

Farther West, Utah gives him 70.86 per cent. That silver State gave him 56.52 per cent. in 1932.

Maine provides a real sensation in returning a larger majority for the New Deal, relatively, than Massachusetts or Nebraska. Vermont is isolated in her opposition to the New Deal, with forty-seven sister States against her.

Pennsylvania returns 55,945 "Yes" votes against 31,443 "No." Long a Republican State of immense industrial wealth, it remains the leading Roosevelt State in the East—and perhaps in the whole country, all things considered. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) has commented:

"Pennsylvania may replace Missouri as the home of skeptics who have to be shown. Altho President Roosevelt lost the State in 1932, he apparently had hosts of potential supporters who didn't vote for him merely because they thought he was too good to be true. . . .

"The poker-faced DIGEST analysis can not restrain a quiet smile at the results. It remarks that Pennsylvania returns 'should be of piquant interest to those optimistic politicians who interpreted Senator David A. Reed's victory over Gov. Gifford Pinchot as a defeat for the Administration in Washington.' 'Piquant interest,' indeed! 'Morbid' would be a better word. Senator Reed *et al.* should study THE DIGEST returns with the fascinated intensity of men checking over arrangements for their own political funerals."

College Graduates as Business Sees Them

The trouble with the young college graduate just entering the business world is that he has an inflated sense of his own ability and importance, and, consequently, demands a better job than he deserves.

Such is the opinion of one group of American business men, as revealed in a symposium to which 500 of the country's leading industrialists contributed.

Others, however, take the opposite view. To them the young graduate, instead of being cocksure and proud, is too diffident and fearful, lacking the self-confidence enabling him to capture the job he wants and merits.

This conflict of opinion was but one of many shown by an analysis of the 500 statements on how the young graduate should go about getting his first job. Volumes of criticism and advice were poured out for the benefit of the 134,000 young men and women who receive diplomas this month. The survey was made by George Bijur, director of the Choosing-a-Career conference, to be held at Newark, New Jersey, from June 26 to 28.

Candidates for jobs will be welcomed by industry and business was the cheering statement of one leader. Another optimistically said that the depression should present no insurmountable obstacle to 1934 graduates. One preferred non-college men, while another emphasized the obligations of business to college graduates. It should be mandatory, in the opinion of another, for every young man, after graduation, to work one year on a farm before starting a career.

Here are the views of some of those "at the top" as to what beginners should do:

William B. Green, Jr., President, American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company—The vast majority of graduates have done very little in an effort to really analyze what job they will best fit. Those in doubt should seek help from teachers and friends.

George E. Parker, President, Parker Pen Company—Many college graduates do not feel inclined to put their feet on the first rung of the ladder, but, instead, want to start some distance from the ground.

Delos Walker, General Manager, R. H. Macy and Company—Self-confidence is indispensable to any one seeking a job. If the average college graduate were more liberally endowed with it, his chances of getting the job in which he is interested would be much greater. Young women graduating from college seem to have much more confidence than men. Perhaps that's because women reach a mature mental development at an earlier age than men.

Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman, Radio Corporation of America—The beginner should not allow himself to be defeated by dwelling on the difficulties facing him.

A. Wineburgh, President, Carbona Products Company—The best chance of success is to seek a job as assistant or secretary to the chief executive of some business, regardless of type, for working in such a capacity offers the shortest cut to learning every angle of a business. Every man should equip himself with stenography.

Max Epstein, Chairman, General American Transportation Company, Chicago—The same old advice holds good. Each should decide first of all, "what would I like most to do?" Too many young men are influenced by parents to do what the parents would like them to do. An old truth is that one does well only what one has the talent and inclination for. Many failures in life can be traced to the wrong start, but I am not unmindful that many can not have a choice.

Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint—Scrutinize interesting fields to determine which are not overcrowded and promise real opportunity.

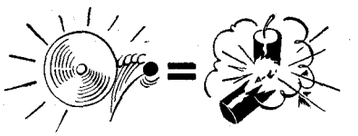
G. R. Hanks, President, Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company—American business is obligated to the youth of this country toward making every effort to absorb as many as possible of the college graduates, not only that they might follow their selfish efforts to improve their staffs, but also on a basis of national economy.

Howard Coonley, President, Walworth Company, Inc.—The period of depression, when business pauses, is an ideal time in which to turn attention to the development of young men.

This Hearing Aid *makes possible*

Natural Sound

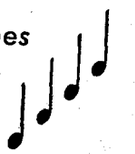
Many Western Electric Audiphone users formerly owned other devices. They changed because the Audiphone's *natural sound* reproduction made hearing easier.



When is a bell not a bell?

Unless your hearing aid reproduces sound *naturally*, a bell—or a spoken word—may sound like something else. Tests prove that mere loudness counts for little—that *naturalness* of sound is the key to intelligibility.

It takes many tones to make a tune



Just so, speech is composed of many different tones or sound frequencies—high, intermediate and low. All these frequencies—especially the higher overtones—are essential to *natural sound.* The Audiphone picks up all important frequencies—amplifies them uniformly—reproduces them *naturally.*

Small, light, comfortable

All Audiphone parts are as small and light as practicable. There are three models, in all of which you can adjust the amplification to suit your exact needs under different conditions.

Backed by 52 years' leadership in sound Since 1882 Western Electric has been making Bell Telephones and other products which transmit clear, *natural sound.* That experience paved the way for the Audiphone. Try this better hearing aid—hear the difference for yourself!

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Consult telephone directory for address of Graybar branch in your city, or mail coupon to Graybar Electric Co., Graybar Building, New York, N. Y., for full information on Western Electric Audiphone and name of nearest dealer.

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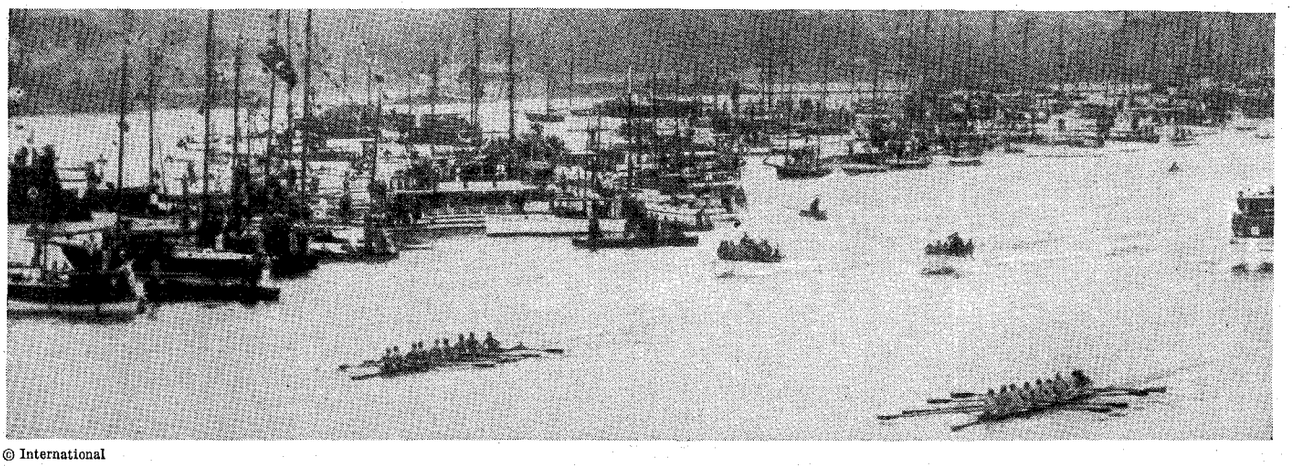
Revival at Poughkeepsie; Survival at New London

The Pacific Coast Sends Two Crews East to Help Revive a Hudson River Rowing Classic Which Rivals the Color of the Traditional Harvard-Yale Race

By Robert F. Kelley



© International

Harvard finishes ahead of Yale in the forest of masts and pennants that make the New London races a water-picnic

EARLY this Saturday evening one of the world's strangest railroad trains will rattle north along the shore of the Hudson River just below the Hyde Park home of President Roosevelt. Thirty or forty flat-cars, transformed for the day by white canopies and long rows of modern benches, make up that train—the observation-train which follows the crews in the Poughkeepsie Regatta. Down on the Hudson, lumbering excursion steamboats, leaning crazily to one side as their human cargo crowds to the rail, line the course—jostled by yachts, destroyers, sailboats, canoes, motor-boats, everything that floats.

The clutter of craft will be marshaled into order by the gray Coast Guard patrol-boats. Then there will be that sudden, impressive silence which comes at Poughkeepsie just before the start of the varsity race. The boys out there on the river have been working in their modern, cedar-skinned galleys for six long months for the twenty minutes which lie ahead of them.

Drama and Color

Up at the start, the centipede shells will be wriggling into position at their stake-boats, marshaled by scurrying launches. The observation-train will stop and fall silent and the hoarse, megaphoned directions of the coxswains will come through the hot air of the summer evening. Presently from the directing fleet of launches pushes a bigger one, generally a cabin-cruiser with a long forward deck. Asserting herself, the official boat takes charge. As she drifts down toward the waiting shells she gradually gets ahead of all the coaching boats. Up forward, on the official boat, all alone, will be a tall, silver-haired man. He lifts a megaphone to his lips and his voice, clear as a bell, breaks the silence: "Are you ready all?" There is a split second of absolute silence and then the bark of a revolver. The water-bugs in front of him are startled into action. Once more the Poughkeepsie varsity race has started.

In all sport there is no more dramatic or picturesque sight than the start of a Poughkeepsie Regatta. Even that vast majority of spectators who understand nothing of the hours of labor which went into polishing the power of those crews into precision, even those uninitiated, feel queer around the nape of the neck as the theatrical qualities of that scene take form and sequence.

A Picturesque Setting

The Hudson is a vast, majestic river up there. Across from the watchers on the train, ancient hills, crusted with the grim buildings of a monastery, frown upon the river pageantry. Stretched across the river, oars glinting in the dying sunlight, are seven shells — Washington, Columbia, Cornell, California, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Navy—like sixty-three men squatting on seven logs. Four miles down-stream, the sun makes dull gold of the piled lumber on the docks at Poughkeepsie, the Golden Fleece for one of these Argonauts. No one forgets those tense minutes at the start that sharpen the details of the picture in retrospect.

It is a renewal year at Poughkeepsie. Last year, under the pinch of the times, the regatta was abandoned. But, this year, seven colleges have come back to the waterway which has seen the college championship settled almost every year since 1895 when Columbia won the first of the races held there—a turbulent, rough-water race followed by an amazing celebration in which sky-rockets, fired horizontally along a bar-top, provided what was perhaps the top spot of color to the festivities.

Old faces will be back, led by the silver-haired man of the megaphone, Julian W. Curtiss, who rowed at Yale back in the 'seventies. He has refereed at Poughkeepsie more than a quarter-century. The old wooden boat-houses along the shore have held, for weeks, their training oarsmen. The crowds have been drifting in for days, led by the old oarsmen, who always come back, year after year. Stragglers burst suddenly into a mob on the morning of the race.

A few days later, on June 22, Yale and Harvard match strokes at New London. Here is no renewal. Here is a survival of the oldest tradition of American college sport. The first intercollegiate contest in America was a Yale-Harvard boat-race, held on a New Hampshire lake in 1852, eighty-two years ago. Since 1876, the crews have been rowing at New London.

New London Is Different

The scene is different at New London. The inland air of river towns, the sort of "life on the Mississippi" setting at Poughkeepsie, is lacking at New London. Instead there is a definite taste of salt. New London is a deep-water town. Its tradition dates back to the old whaling days. Its harbor is one of the most famous yachting havens in the world. For days before the race, yachts poke into that harbor and angle for a good position near the finish.

It's more of a picnic at New London, much like Yale's Derby Day on the Housatonic. Each year the race is held on Commencement Week Friday and the "old grads" move their party to New London. Yachting flannels and light, gaily-colored women's dresses spot the crowd. The course, unlike Poughkeepsie, is lined almost solidly with yachts from start to finish. And, as tho admitting it is almost a private affair, the yachts are allowed to anchor on both sides of the course—the watchers from the observation-train can catch but brief glimpses of the race in between.

At Poughkeepsie, this year, the story of crew is the story of polo, track, football, and every other sport—the West is feared.

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Washington and California have sent on eights which undoubtedly are good ones, perhaps great ones. There is the possibility that they will renew, up in front, their private duel, begun out on the Coast this last April when Washington won their three-mile race by less than a boat-length.

But the East hasn't given up. Old Jim Ten Eyck, in his eighty-fifth year, has put together a big, strong eight at Syracuse. They have been coming along steadily in training for ten days at Poughkeepsie. He predicts nothing, commits himself on nothing except generalities about the tides and weather, as is his wont. And another great old veteran, Jim Wray, has been working with a husky boat-load at Cornell. Strength there is on board this boat, there's no doubt of that.

Cornell is always a threat. It won back in 1901 in 18:53 1/5 and a Cornell boat has won eleven times since. That first time for the four-mile course stood until a California crew won in 18:35 4/5 in 1928.

Eastern Dark Horses

These two, perhaps, are the hopes of the East. But there are two others who may be heard from. Navy is handled now by young Buck Walsh, a retired Naval officer, who has studied the sport with the intelligent enthusiasm of a real devotee. The Navy boat has been a good crew all year and is certain to be called one of the dark horses. The other dark horse is likely to be Pennsylvania. Here, despite handicaps of training which would discourage almost any group of athletes but crew men, is an eight which has sent itself to Poughkeepsie by holding a dance to raise funds. They ended the sprint season with a clean-cut, record-breaking victory over Navy and Harvard. It is a light lot, but it has in Rusty Callow one of the really fine coaches of the country. He gave Washington its first victory on the Hudson with a crew not much heavier than this Pennsylvania boat-load.

Only Columbia appears to be definitely out of it. But Columbia, from its great training-camp miles up-stream, has worked last-minute miracles before at Poughkeepsie. Here Hubert Glendon and his father, the famous "Old Dick," are carrying on for the "Rich" Glendon who died so tragically in a hunting accident last winter. Material has been thin, but spirit has been admirable, and Columbia may turn before the end of those four miles.

At New London, Yale is warily watching a Harvard crew which has not been too impressive in its preliminary season. For the last three years, Harvard crews, beaten and broken in May, have won from Yale at New London in June. This year Yale, from the start of the season, has been aiming steadily at Harvard. Three years in a row is enough.

Yale has the biggest and strongest Eli crew of the last three years, an eight which has gone undefeated, so far, and left the impression that it has not yet called on all its power. Still, Harvard has a crew which has not looked bad in defeat and there are always those "indefinables and unaccountables" which make it foolish for any but an "old grad" or an "undergrad" to bet on either crew in a Harvard-Yale boat-race.

Sport Shots

The Hind Legs of a Frog have more "jump" in them than Walter Marty, George Spitz, or a kangaroo. They keep right on jumping after they are in a frying pan. That fact led to the first Jumping Frog Jubilee back in the summer of 1865 out in Angels Camp, California. In that first contest, two tourists from the Bowery, Pete

Owner Lauren Crespi proudly exhibits "General Grant," the winner

Stag and Jimmy Ludrem, filled the frog, "Daniel," full of shot and "doped" a real thoroughbred—or such was the claim of Jim Smiley, Daniel's owner and trainer. And such was the fame of that contest that Mark Twain saw fit to hand it down to posterity in his familiar short story, "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County."

There is another important factor in the preservation of that first frog Derby. Angels Camp still celebrates the Jumping Frog Jubilee. The last "International Jumping Frog Contest" was decided on May 20. "General Grant," the green swamp kangaroo owned by Lauren Crespi, jumped twelve feet five inches to win from a field of 168 contestants before a crowd of 20,000. The judges of the contest announced that "General Grant" had hopped to a new record. Thus has a tradition of American sport—and humor—survived.

* * * *

The English Derby Was Won, at Epsom Downs, by an Irish horse owned by the Maharajah of Rajpipla. On this side of the Atlantic, holders of tickets in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes won $1,901,859. In the horse-following area of New York City, a former chorus girl, a policeman, a waitress, a seven-year-old boy and other humble residents won a total of nearly $541,000. A horse-race three thousand miles away had brought relief and release to forgotten sports fans. That sort of thing supports the sport of kings.

* * * *

A Comeback Is Under Way in another field of sport: Tommy Hitchcock, who suffered a concussion in the East-West matches at Chicago last year, is in the saddle again on Long Island as the tournament season begins. Polo is one game which should leave a man with "shell-shock" after such an accident. Hitchcock's play to date gives no indication of any such effect from his fall.

ENJOYS HIS PIPE AS NEVER BEFORE

San Diego Pipe Smoker Looks Forward to Many Happy Days

Only experienced pipe smokers learn to know the fine points of good pipe tobacco. Young men, new at pipe smoking, may save themselves the search (often a long search) for the right tobacco if they will heed the advice of those who know.

District Attorney's Office
San Diego, California
January 27, 1934

Larus & Bro. Co., Inc.
Manufacturers of Tobacco
Richmond, Virginia.

Gentlemen:

I have been a pipe-smoker for quite a number of years, twenty years to be exact, and have tried every tobacco known to me. I became so confused after many years of experimenting that I gave up pipe-smoking, but somehow I had a longing to resume and I was attracted to the advertisement and lured into sending you my thin dime and address which was promptly answered, and I very quickly smoked away the two packages you so kindly sent me.

The tobacco has a very fine aroma and I must say that I have enjoyed my pipe as I never had before. I have since replenished my stock with a half dozen cans of "Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed" and will now dig up some of my old pipe-friends, after cleaning the crust, and look forward to many happy days back in my mountain retreat, on Saturdays and Sundays.

Thanking you, and best wishes for your warranted success, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Lathrop H. Collins

Mr. Collins writes that he is going to "dig up" some of his old pipe friends. Note that phrase "pipe-friends." Pipe smoking is the friendliest way to use tobacco.

If you decide to try Edgeworth, you may know in advance that it is made from the choicest parts of the Burley tobacco plant. Pay any price you wish, you cannot find more appropriate tobacco for pipe pleasure than you get in the modest blue tin of Edgeworth for 15 cents. Your own taste must be the final answer. All we ask is—please try Edgeworth.

Its flavor and quality have so appealed to intelligent pipe smokers that it is now on sale all over the world.

Edgeworth gives "keen tobacco enjoyment"

There is "Edgeworth Ready Rubbed" and Edgeworth in Slice form. Several sizes from 2 oz. to full pounds are put up in vacuum packed tins. In these airtight tins the tobacco remains factory-fresh in any climate.

Edgeworth is made and guaranteed by Larus & Bro. Co., Tobacconists since 1877, Richmond, Va. If for any reason you are not fully satisfied with Edgeworth, you are urged to write the makers.

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The Sports Pages Revive Boxing

Power of the Press Conclusively Demonstrated in the Recovery of Boxing, a Business That Had Passed With Rickard, a Man Who Knew His Newspapers

By Wayne W. Parrish

THE late Tex Rickard made the promoter as important as the fighters in boxing. That smart dictator of the ring knew his public and knew how to reach it through a willing press. He put boxing on a plane where it had never been before—and hasn't been since. Million-dollar "gates" died with Rickard and boxing as a first-class attraction hit the decline. The heavyweight championship, "big tent" of boxing, touched an all-time low in the Carnera-Loughran bout at Miami this winter. Paul Gallico, in the New York *Daily News*, named it "the most amazing failure in the whole history of boxing."

But the skies are brighter. Boxing is coming back in a big way. The first sign of the upgrade was the Ross-McLarnin bout a few weeks ago. It was a sell-out, a perfect prelude to this week's Carnera-Baer title fight for the world's heavyweight championship. The "build-up" was of the sort that brought out a big gate in the big days of old when the whole country watched the wires for fight results. And now it is reported that Jack Dempsey, one former champion whose color has survived the shade, will step in shortly as head of the boxing department at Madison Square Garden. Rickard helped build up the name of Dempsey, and he built strongest and most wisely among the ranks of the sports writers. Witness the way in which the press has made Dempsey popular in defeat while Tunney was made to squirm beneath his crown.

A Lost Art

Good fighters have been available all along, and no depression could keep the public away from a good slugging-match. The plain fact of the matter has been that since Tex Rickard departed, promotion has been a lost art. There was a feeling that a fighter had to beat managers, Madison Square Garden, and above all, the sports writers, before he so much as entered the ring. And even inside the ropes, the whole pack kept snapping at his heels.

It's part of a promoter's job to make it possible for his fighters to fight—and see to it that they do.

In creating an "atmosphere" in which a fighter could fight, the most difficult job of a promoter has always been the winning of the press. In the Rickard era, that was no difficult task. Sports writers were ready and eager to lend a hand in drumming up a million-dollar gate. Newspapers devoted columns more space to boxing than they did to theaters where there was always advertising to show for their efforts. Sports writers were almost crusaders for boxing. A fight was sold to them just as thoroughly as they in turn sold it to their readers.

Of course, publishers could see that in building up million-dollar gates for a fight, they were also building up circulation for their own paper. Never mind the advertising. That would come with mounting circulation figures.

Oh, Yeah!

—Burris Jenkins, Jr., in the New York *Evening Journal*

The early career of William Randolph Hearst, whose first patron saint was circulation, affords an excellent example. When he was building up his New York *Journal*, he hit upon the trick of getting the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight in Carson City, Nevada, as an "exclusive." He bought all rights for photographs of the fights, interviews, and signed statements for his sports pages. Never was a fight so literally "covered." And yet in building circulation, Hearst had built just as much for boxing.

Boxing has a niche all its own in the sports world. Boxing-writers use a language that smacks of resin. There are no teams and no coaches to obstruct the public craning at the stars. It is strictly a fight between two personalities. There aren't the complicating intricacies of the game that are found in tennis, baseball, football, crew. The contest is elemental. Sports writers have a field day when writing about boxing.

The recent Miami affair was the handwriting on the wall of boxing—and very nearly the epitaph. Only 8,624 spectators paid $44,598 to see the brawny Carnera maul Tommy Loughran in a fight that did nobody any good. Carnera kept the title, but it wasn't worth a war debt. And the Madison Square Garden Corporation, the promoters, went into the hole for about $15,000 or more. And this on the crest of a winter season in Florida that filled the till for every other sport. Never was a press more acid. But they wore out their lampoons on that episode. The Ross-McLarnin bout found sporting pages as ready to support boxing as editorial pages had once backed the New Deal.

Carnera and Baer lent themselves well to an advance build-up for the fight. Baer had made his name in the sports world, but his entrance into motion-pictures and the stories of his patronage of New York night life made him a "natural." This was all excellent material for hundreds of newspaper columns. Max Baer had color—"sports appeal."

Carnera is an Italian idolized in his own country and in America by an emotional people. The size of his shoes, the amount of cloth that went into his suits, his snaggle-teeth—all those intimacies were pearls for the press.

The old tricks of the trade were dusted off this time. This was to be a "grudge" fight. Jack Cuddy, United Press sports writer, in a recent article carried widely in the press, told of getting Carnera mad over an insult Maxie Baer was said to have given him in Hollywood. "An elephant never forgets; nor does that jungle bull of the ring, Primo Carnera," Cuddy wrote, and then quoted the Italian as follows:

"He tol' me I smell from garlic and Gorgonzola cheese, from my beeg feet to my mouth. He tol' me in front of a lotta nice girls and other peoples while we were making that peecture. They all laugh at me. Carnera, the champion. And he said a lotta other theengs. I hate heem. He's too smart alec. But I feex him like thees—queeck."

Thanks to the Press

Grudge or no grudge, it is the business of the sports writers to work one up. The training camps were filled with writers a few weeks before the fight. Carnera's spot at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, was not so elaborate and pretentious as Baer's at Asbury Park, but it served the purpose. Automobiles left Madison Square Garden each morning carrying writers to both camps. Baer's camp was by all odds the most popular. Many newspapers and news services had men stationed at the camps day and night. Some newspapers had as many as seven writers covering all angles of promotion. Leading West Coast papers sent their sports writers East weeks in advance to be sure that nothing was missed.

Win, lose, or draw, the heavyweight title is worth fighting for once more—thanks to a friendly press.

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The Ladies Invade England To Play for Wightman Cup

The year 1934 will be one of the best in many for Anglo-American relations on the playing-fields. To date the score is about even. England leads in rugby, lacrosse, and squash. America leads in golf—for the men. The ladies gave England what little edge they might claim. The English ladies won at lacrosse, on this side, and the American ladies who invaded England lost in squash and British women's golf.

So it's up to the ladies now, and the next chance America has to score is in the Wightman Cup matches at Wimbledon this week-end. The United States has won seven and lost four in the series, but will be hard pressed to make it eight for America. True, America won last year, 4-3, and all the winners for the United States will be playing this year. "All" consists of Miss Helen Jacobs and Miss Sarah Palfrey.

The present season has been a hard one for the American women players. It began without the services of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody. The Wightman Cup team, which sailed recently for the French Championships, consisted of Miss Helen Jacobs, Miss Carolin Babcock, and Miss Josephine Cruickshank, from California, and Miss Sarah Palfrey, from Brookline, Massachusetts.

In France's Roland Garros Stadium, the American players failed to win a single title. Miss Jacobs lost to Miss Margaret Scriven, No. 2 for England, and Miss Alice Marble collapsed in competition, forced to quit the game for at least six months. The whole team played in shorts—an unofficial title, at least—on the hard courts. They might fare better in skirts and on grass courts in the Wightman Cup matches.

Sports Calendar

Golf

June 25—Intercollegiate Championship, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lawn Tennis

June 25-30—National Intercollegiate Championships, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

July 2-7 — National Clay Court Championships, Chicago.

Motorboating

June 30-July 1—National Intercollegiate Outboard Association Regatta, Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Track and Field

July 3-4—Decathalon Championships, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Yachting

June 24—Bermuda Race, from New London, Connecticut.

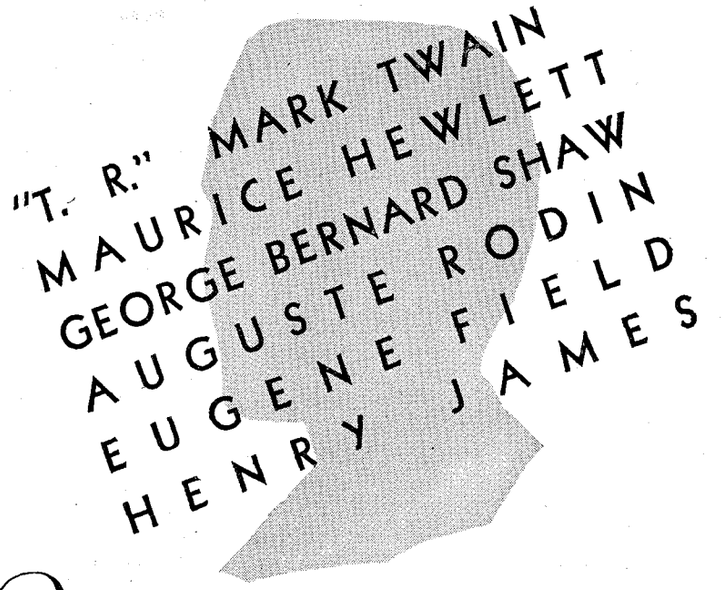
July 1—Honolulu Race, from San Pedro, California.

British Events

June 25-July 7—Lawn Tennis: The Championships, Wimbledon.

June 25-29—Golf: Open Championship, Royal St. George's, Sandwich.

July 4-7—Rowing: Henley Regatta, England.



Would you like to know

The Man behind the Name ?..

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—*The Shun Pao, Shanghai, China*

Celebrities Off Parade

***By* William Dana Orcutt**

Mr. Orcutt is a renowned typographical authority, publisher and author. His life work and travels have brought him into intimate contact with many famous persons. In these reminiscences he records the delightfully human things they like to do, the ideas they dropped in casual conversation.

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The Week in Business Summarized

Opposition to Some Administration Measures Is Discounted by Observers Who Recall That Similar Opposition Last Year Did Not Prevent Impressive Business Rally

By Endicott G. Rich

THE decline of industrial and commercial activity proceeds at a pace which many consider to be faster than is needed to give expression to the slowing-down generally regarded as a seasonal manifestation of late spring.

Business, fearful of risking the commitments necessary to maintain activity at this time, yet is also afraid that its failure to carry on may induce President Roosevelt to resort to stimulants in the form of inflationary measures carrying potentialities which business dreads to visualize.

The range and scope of measures possible under the authority already vested in the President are tremendous and the opinion is held among economic and financial observers that Mr. Roosevelt will not hesitate to employ the boldest strategy if other means fail to spur business to the desired activity.

Babson's Opinion

Roger W. Babson, reporting a nation-wide survey just completed by his organization, asserted that: "while the tide of President Roosevelt's personal popularity is still running strong, those Administration policies loosely summed-up in the term, the New Deal, have slipped badly during the past six months."

And Humphrey B. Neill, New York investment counselor, makes the second distinction in recording conclusions similar to Mr. Babson's as the result, also, of a survey, saying:

"The little fellow whose hours have been shortened and wages increased is a New Dealer through and through. But he does not formulate business policies; nor does he borrow money at banks nor plan business expansion."

It is the economists and financial experts who are generally credited with the clearest conception of the probable outcome of inflationary measures and with the keenest appreciation of the results likely to ensue upon any continued period of industrial and commercial stagnancy.

Tho the present labor situation appears to have been a compelling motive behind Mr. Roosevelt's demand that labor legislation be enacted at this session of Congress, business leaders will not admit that the Wagner bill, even with its recent amendments, promises to meet the situation adequately and fairly.

Current labor disturbances, some hold, are socially revolutionary in character, rather than economic, and reflect a struggle for class supremacy and political power, rather than an honest demand for increased income.

Mr. Neill, in calling attention to this opinion, cited a recent article in the New York *Times* by Dr. Herman Feldman, Professor of Industrial Relations at Dartmouth College. Professor Feldman reported the results of a study in which he considered 27,368 strikes which took place in this country in the period 1916-1926, and segregated the causes of 24,254 of these, using United States Department of Labor figures for the purpose. He found that wage issues figured in almost 15,000 cases, or approximately three-fifths, while hours of work constituted the sole cause in 993 instances and were one of the issues in 2,974 other cases.

"Were these the two predominant causes, likewise the main ones, in the 2,000 disputes before the National and Regional Labor Boards within the last eight months?" Professor Feldman asked and replied to his rhetorical question: "No. Issues involving wages form less than one-fifth of the total."

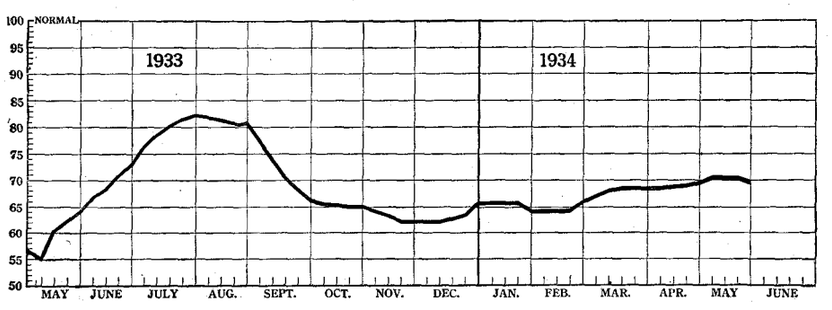
Demand Collective Bargaining

On the other hand, in the 1916-1926 period, recognition of a union was enumerated as the sole issue in only 1,756 strikes, and as one of combined causes, in only 1,214 other cases.

Some commentators are optimistic of the outcome, recalling the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's monetary measures and other early enactments of the New Deal which, nevertheless, did not prevent business from rallying impressively in the summer of last year and the late winter and early spring of this.

Many, however, see activity resulting primarily from the stimulation of government-directed inflation.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business gives statistical record to the present recession in activity. The current number shows a drop to 69.9 per cent. of normal from a level of 70.6 per cent. and a preceding high of 70.9 per cent.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals from May, 1933, to the end of the fourth week in May, 1934

The Future of the Railroads

When Transportation Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman spoke to the Bond Club in New York last week he purposely omitted any discussion of Government ownership. However, he did say very frankly that for the good of all concerned there must be unified governmental regulation of all transportation, preferably through the Interstate Commerce Commission. Taking up various rail problems and suggested solutions, he advised better operation and management, modernization of equipment, less cutthroat competition between railroads, and greater cooperation and centralization all along the line. While he advocated consolidation, he did not consider it a panacea. In regard to the frenzied competition between different forms of transportation he said:

"It is folly to let these competitive forces run amuck, and it is up to the Federal Government to step in and exercise some centralized control over transportation in the interest, not of any particular groups, but of the entire body politic, including the man who pays the taxes."

Mr. Eastman mentioned the labor problem as one of the most difficult questions in view of the fact that railroad labor has been cut in half since 1920 and that virtually every reduction in operating expenses means less employment. The sufferings of individuals and communities must be considered, the Coordinator said, adding that he is trying to devise means of meeting the situation through retirement annuities, unemployment benefits, and dismissal wages. Turning to the broader aspects of the labor problem, he argued that the country never has reached anything like the production of the amount of wealth which the people are able to consume. The greatest applause of the occasion came when Mr. Eastman went on to say, at this point:

"Shorter work-days, except to supply needed opportunity for rest, leisure, and recreation, are merely a counsel of despair and a confession of inability to solve the problem as it should be solved."

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New Deal Ends Wall Street Freedom

Under Securities Exchange Act, Signed by the President, the Nation's Stock Exchanges Cease to Be Private Clubs and Become Closely Regulated Public Utilities

As conspicuous a landmark in United States history as the Interstate Commerce Act, or the Federal Reserve Act, is the new law regulating stock markets, officially the "Securities Exchange Act of 1934," which the President signed last week. From the status of a private club, a stock exchange becomes a closely-regulated public utility. Such regulation has been advocated for a quarter of a century, and this particular bill was the result of sensational investigation of Wall Street, and then four months of public hearings, high-pressure lobbying, acrimonious floor discussions, and drastic amendings.

But after all the excitement, it would seem that all concerned are reasonably well satisfied. Richard Whitney, President of the New York Stock Exchange, who fought the original bill and helped bring about many changes in it, has declared himself "truly hopeful that, if wisely and judiciously administered, the act will be a constructive measure." Mr. Whitney has promised the Exchange's full cooperation.

A Hopeful Attitude

James M. Landis, who helped draft the law, and who is expected to head the Commission which will administer it, joined in this hopefulness. All in all, he said to a Chicago audience last week, "it seems to me that the prospect of selling securities under appropriate regulation, with the least possible interference to honest business, is a bright one." Ferdinand Pecora, whose examinations into speculative activities for the Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee led directly to the enactment of the law, described it as "one of the most constructive pieces of legislation ever enacted—it spells the end of the manipulator, juggler, and pool operator."

Acme

Richard Whitney

In Wall Street there was a tendency to forget the doleful predictions of disaster which filled the air during the efforts to defeat or modify the measure. Responsible brokers admitted that the public demand for some regulation was justified. They said that the public might now come into the market more readily, feeling that the Government had put some sort of stamp of approval on stock-market operations. But it may be harder to start market swings that will lure the public on to the speculative band-wagon.

The new law's margin requirements, while not very much more severe than those at present enforced by the New York Stock Exchange, will tend to discourage shoestring operators. The big gambler whose spectacular market operations make front-page news, also will be at a disadvantage. Opinions differ as to whether market swings will be narrower or wider. All agree that nobody knows how the new law will work until it is evident how the Commission will interpret and administer it.

The law establishes a Securities and Exchange Commission of five to be appointed by the President to administer the law. The Commission also will take over the administration of the Securities Act from the Federal Trade Commission. Stock exchanges, brokers, and all listed securities must be registered. The Federal Reserve Board obtains complete control over margin requirements. But, at the outset, the standard minimum margin is 45 per cent. of the current market price. This compares with the present New York Stock Exchange requirements (figured on a different basis) of 33⅓ per cent. and 23 per cent. for accounts under and above $5,000 respectively. There is an alternate standard based on the difference between present standards and recent low prices that under certain market conditions would allow a margin as low as 25 per cent.

All brokers' loans must be made through the banks. Elaborate regulations control artificial manipulation of prices, pool activities, short selling, stop-loss orders, the functions of specialists, floor brokers, and dealers. All concerns whose securities are listed on the exchanges must give the Commission extremely detailed information regarding the organization and financial status of the business, and must make periodic public statements thereafter. There is an attempt to curb profitable deals by "insiders" by penalizing "in-and-out" sales by a director of the company issuing the stock dealt in, or a holder of more than 10 per cent. of such stock outstanding. All exchanges, brokers and dealers must make periodical reports. Any one suffering financial loss in consequence of a misleading statement may bring civil suit.

As a deterrent of "strike" suits, the court may, in its discretion, assess complete costs for both sides against either party litigant.

The Commission receives power to regulate over-the-counter markets, as well as exchanges. The most significant feature of the bill, when it is carefully read, is the tremendous discretionary power conferred upon the Commission. Few hard and fast rules are laid down, but there is virtually nothing in connection with the buying and selling of stocks which the Commission may not regulate if it sees fit. The words "as the Commission may prescribe" occur fifteen times and similar expressions a score of times. There are heavy penalties for violations, running up to a $10,000 fine, and two years' imprisonment, and $500,000 in the case of an exchange.

Wide World

James M. Landis

The act is effective on July 1, but certain of the registration provisions do not go into effect until September 1, and the margin requirements and certain other sections are not effective until October 1.

Objections Removed

Amendments to the Securities Act of 1933 were contained in the Securities Exchange Act. While not all that Wall Street wanted, they do liberalize the provisions as to civil liability of underwriters and corporation officials for false statements. The provisions against "strike" suits are repeated. A Wall Street lawyer has estimated that 80 per cent. of the objections to the Securities Act have been removed.

The personnel of the Securities and Exchange Commission is, of course, all-important. It was assumed that President Roosevelt's preference for Trade Commission administration of the law was due to his desire to have the matter in the hands of Trade Commissioner James M. Landis. Mr. Landis helped to draft the Securities Act, the Stock Exchange Bill, and the amendments to the Securities Act, and has been one of the commissioners in charge of administration of the Securities Act, during the last year. It is assumed in Washington that he will head the new Commission. Wall Street's prospective boss is a keen-minded lawyer of thirty-four who was born in Tokyo of missionary parents, was chosen as secretary by Justice Louis D. Brandeis in 1927 because of his law-school record, and become a full professor in the Harvard Law School at twenty-nine.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Should we change our "unsingable" national anthem?—Poll wanted to settle the war-debt problem—A freak envelop with stamps on both sides—Favoring free discussion of all "isms"—Thumbs down on joining the League—Digest *covers criticized*

New National Anthem Wanted

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. R. E. McCollum of Tulsa, Oklahoma, thinks that we need a national poem, but I think that what this country needs more right now is a new national anthem. Our old "Star Spangled Banner" is obsolete and outmoded. The words by Francis Scott Key are not so bad, but the music is certainly poor. For one thing, the melody is not original, but the melody of an old English drinking song. This melody, with its high and low notes, is very difficult for anyone not a trained singer to sing correctly. It certainly is pitiful to listen to a group of school children trying to scale the difficult notes. Whenever anyone starts to sing or play our national anthem I dig for cover. If you think this is poor patriotism, make the most of it.

I think that John Philip Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" would make a much better national anthem. This stirring march is at least an original melody, and I feel quite sure that Mr. Sousa composed it with the idea or hope that some day it would be adopted as our national anthem. The words that were written for this famous march are also very good, for instance this verse:

"Other nations may think their flags the best
And cheer them with fervid elation;
But the flag of the North and South and West,
Is the flag of flags—the flag of Freedom's Nation!"

I feel sure that if a popular vote were taken on this matter, the "March King's" most famous march would win overwhelmingly.

Grand Rapids, Michigan. HENRY SCHMIEL.

A Poll on War-Debt Revision

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—THE LITERARY DIGEST is to be congratulated upon its undertaking through a 15,000,000-vote poll to learn the real attitude of the American people towards the New Deal policies of President Roosevelt. The result will be awaited with world-wide interest, for the verdict will have an effect not only upon America's recovery, but upon the recovery of other nations.

Another poll of equally deep significance, should THE DIGEST undertake it, would be in regard to war-debt revision. There is good reason to believe that the attitude of Congress toward this question does not necessarily reflect the legislators' individual convictions, but is dictated by their belief that such an attitude finds favor with their respective electorates.

It is not too much to say that, consciously or unconsciously, the debts issue colors America's present attitude toward many other world questions of moment, and that the outcome of the token-or-default problem may have as important a bearing, for good or ill, upon her future as the issue of NRA and the New Deal.

If a DIGEST poll upon war debts should have the effect of bringing about a clear-cut solution, once for all, of this vexatious problem, a settlement (which would not disturb the exchanges, retard trade, or leave stigma of default) it would give great impetus to recovery and might well prove to be the crowning achievement of President Roosevelt's Administration.

JOHN M. DAVIDSON.

Belfast, Ireland.

Another Freak Envelop

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—On page 49 of the May 26 issue, I read of a freak stamped envelop owned by Fred A. Zenter of Ellicott City, Maryland. I can go him one better. I have a two-cent embossed stamped envelop, the front side of which is normal. But embossed on one of the lower flaps of the back of the envelop is a perfectly good green one-cent stamp.

JOHN DEQ. BRIGGS.

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

The American Press and the "Isms"

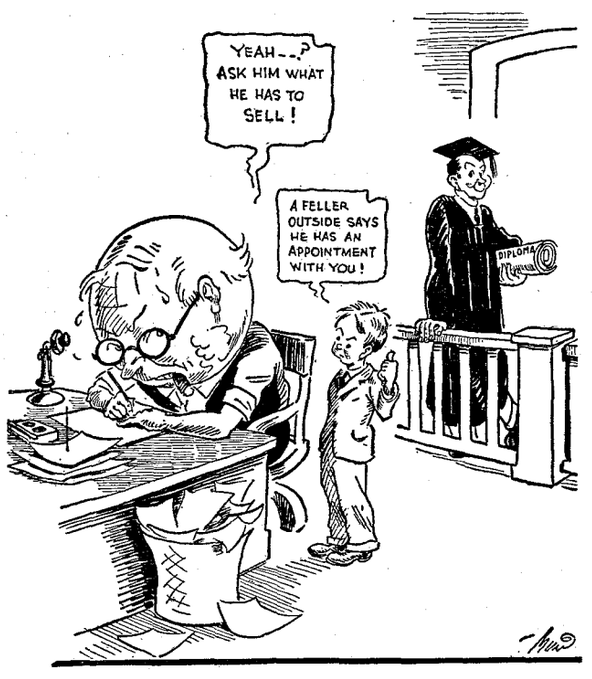
To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Quite recently prominent newspaper authorities became very indignant, and perhaps rightfully so, because it was hinted that our press might find itself deprived of certain rights. That it might be muzzled.

We have been wondering if the press of our nation has not always been muzzled. It would seem that our press is neither democratic nor free, when it is not permitted to, or refuses to publish both sides of any subject that the general public has a right to give careful study and consideration.

Every day the press continues to place special emphasis upon our capitalistic democracy. Always praising the fundamentals of democracy. Likewise always condemning all other "isms." But which of our great dailies, or journals, welcome a free discussion of the good and bad in our present system? Which of them welcome a discussion of the weak as well as strong points of capitalism? Which of them welcome a free and open discussion of the good and bad points of Socialism, Communism, Fascism, and the many other "isms"? Why does not some great publication like THE LITERARY DIGEST inaugurate a public discussion of these many "isms," and, at the conclusion of the discussion, take a nation-wide straw vote and learn the sentiment of the people?

Why should we here in America be asked to continue rendering verdicts on one-sided testimony? As Americans, are we not entitled to all the evidence? We believe that Americans should have the right to discuss from platform, radio, and press, all "isms," so long as they do not advocate bloodshed and destruction. We believe that by such a free discussion America shall be able to work out and adopt a compromise system that shall combine the good points of all the "isms."

Point Marion, Pennsylvania. G. C. W.



Always the Optimist

—Mun in *The Jersey Journal*

Why Wait Till Sunrise?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am deeply and thoroughly in accord with the views of Mrs. Chauncey Olson, Rowland, Nevada, as to permanent peace. But as to shooting at sunrise all those who advocate war, my idea is, why wait until sun*rise?*

I would suggest the function be held at sun*set.*

Ironton, Ohio. MRS. W. D. HAMBLETON.

Keep Out of the League

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—To G. S. Appleton's question, on "should the United States join the League of Nations," I answer *no!* The statesmen of Europe can not be trusted, because they never stand by any treaties, if they prove to be to the disadvantage of their own countries.

Altamont, New York. FRANCES AUERSWALD.

"Rank, Un-American" Covers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am here sending in my protest along with what are, I suppose, countless others, against the front covers to two recent issues of your magazine. I have been a steady reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last ten years. Throughout this period, I have been impressed with the intelligent and unbiased manner in which it has been written. It has come to be my standard for the most authentic record of current events. However, these two covers, on the issues of May 19 and May 26, I consider to be rank un-American propaganda.

First, I think that you will agree with me that the world as a whole desires peace. Ever since the time of Christ there has been a growing desire for world peace. I admit that none of us know the method of attaining those ends. Therefore, I am as much opposed to the absolute pacifist as I am opposed to the militarist. I realize perfectly well that as long as Europe and Asia are armed, we must likewise be armed to protect our own skins. However, it is a fact that should be treated with utter shame, rather than glorified, as you have treated it.

It is bad enough to display the Navy all over the front page as you did last week. However, when it comes to glorifying war as you did this week, my wrath and disgust rises right up. There you have the veterans from the three wars, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War, marching along triumphantly bearing the American Flag. As if this country may be represented by soldiers!

ROBERT S. ALEXANDER.

Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Crime

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I note with keen interest, in your issue of May 26, Mr Burke's letter "A Cabinet Officer to Fight Crime."

I agree with Mr. Burke's ideas 100 per cent., and if every public office in the land could be filled with men of Mr. Burke's ideas crime would be reduced to a minimum.

COLBY Y. BUCKLEY.

Berea, Kentucky.

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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WORD-FUMBLERS DON'T "PUT OVER" THEIR IDEAS

"MARY, I LOST ANOTHER BIG DEAL TO-DAY. I CAN'T SEEM TO MAKE MY IDEAS CLICK."
"BOB, DEAR, PERHAPS YOU DON'T EXPRESS THEM CLEARLY--DON'T USE THE RIGHT WORDS."
"I CAN'T BE A WALKING DICTIONARY."
"YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE. USE THIS FAMOUS 'WORD-FINDER' FERNALD'S BOOK OF SYNONYMS. IT TELLS YOU THE EXACT WORD TO USE TO EXPRESS A THOUGHT ACCURATELY, CLEARLY AND FORCEFULLY."
"HOW DO YOU USE IT.?"
"IT'S SIMPLE. SAY YOU HAVE A VAGUE IDEA. JUST LOOK UP A WORD THAT NEARLY EXPRESSES YOUR THOUGHT AND PRESTO! THIS 'WORD-FINDER' GIVES YOU BACK AT ONCE FROM THREE TO THIRTY SIMILAR WORDS--AND TELLS YOU WHICH IS THE EXACT WORD FOR YOUR IDEA."
LATER
"OH, BOB, WHAT'S HAPPENED? YOU LOOK SO HAPPY!"
"MARY, I MADE A CLEAN-UP TO-DAY. THANKS TO FERNALD'S BOOK OF SYNONYMS I WAS ABLE TO MAKE MY IDEAS 100 PER CENT. CLEAR AND THEY SIGNED ON THE DOTTED LINE."

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Impartial Witness.—HE—"Do you believe kissing is unhealthy?"

SHE—"I couldn't say—I've never . . . "

HE—"You've never been kissed?"

SHE—"I've never been sick."—*Purple Parrot.*

Doing Her Bit.—HIM—"I hope you'll dance with me to-night."

HER—"Oh, certainly. I hope you don't think I came down here merely for pleasure."—*Sundial.*

Knows His Neptune.—A young naval student was being put through the paces by an old sea-captain. "What would you do if a sudden storm sprang up on the starboard?" "Throw out an anchor, sir." "What would you do if another storm sprang up aft?" "Throw out another anchor, sir." "And if another terrific storm sprang up forward, what would you do?" "Throw out another anchor." "Hold on," said the Captain, "where are you getting all your anchors from?" "From the same place you're getting your storms, sir."—*U. S. S. Tennessee Tar.*

Count 'Em!—"You want me to raise your salary, eh?" growled a Wellington boss to his employee. "Give me at least two good reasons."

The employee gazed meekly at his employer and murmured, "Twins."—*Wichita Eagle.*

Domestic Business College.—MOMMA (singing)—"By low, my baby."

POPPA—"That's right you tell him to buy low and I'll teach him to sell high."—*Widow.*

New Gadget.—TRAFFIC COP—"Use your noodle, lady! Use your noodle!"

LADY—"My goodness! Where is it? I've pushed and pulled everything in the car."—*Montreal Star.*

"Ballad of Beautiful Words."—

Rare, fortune, bonnet,
Lace, ramble, May—
Glide, silky, sonnet,
Fawn, starry, gray.
Rime, milky, dell,
Clear, coxcomb, light;
Mist, cluster, bell,
True, sparkle, bright.
Pale, starling, vivid,
Azure, laughter, mountain;
Jade, sunset, livid,
Glow, fruitful, fountain.
Droll, abloom, musty,
Cool, sacred, crypt—
Agate, pleasure, lusty,
Dream, sprightly, script.

—*Betty Hilgadiack in the Indianapolis News.*

Life Saver.—There isn't much practical advice to be given the hopeful young graduate this season, except to marry the first girl he finds who has a steady job.—*Clyde Moore in the Ohio State Journal.*

MOTHER: "And what are you two children doing?" JACKIE: "We're playing grown-ups, mummie. You've gone out shopping, and I'm daddy and Joan is nurse."

—*The Humorist* (London)

Life's Darkest Moment.—One of the turns in the entertainment after the annual dinner of a famous London firm was provided by a conjurer. For one of his tricks he asked for the assistance of some one from the audience.

A man went up, and while the audience waited for the conjurer to continue the trick, someone in the front row called: "Hi! Don't you make 'im disappear. 'E's our treasurer!"—*Bystander.*

Curio Collector.—FESTIVE ONE—"Whash yer looking for?"

POLICEMAN — "We're looking for a drowned man."

FESTIVE ONE—"Whash yer want one for?"—*Widow.*

Solomon Never Tried It.—"Bite your wine," says Dr. Adolph Lorez.

Maybe it's the doc's idea to beat the serpent to the mayhem.—*Morgan Cook in the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Light on a Woman's Mind.—"Some women make up their minds," said Barracuda Pete the other day to a friend at the waterfront. "Let me tell you what my wife said to me:

" 'You can stay at home if you want to, but I've made up my face to go out.' "—*San Diego Union.*

Uncle's Day.—

On Father's day and Mother's day
We hasten to salaam,
But Uncle's day is here to stay—
So here's to Uncle Sam!

—*Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*

On the Safe Side.—A kind old gentleman, seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said:

"Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?"

"Naw, I don't read 'em," replied the lad. —*Windsor Magazine.*

Faithful Antiquarians.—"How do the writers of film scenarios get new ideas?" asks a writer.

They don't.—*Punch.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Cafeteria Style.—Star fish are vociferous eaters.—*Denver paper.*

Often Happens.—Chief of Police Frank Culp was shot in the back and believed wounded.—*Fargo (N. D.) paper.*

Beats Dillinger.—Downpours were predicted for almost half the area where the drouth is taking a $2,000,000 daily toll of cops.—*Fort Worth paper.*

Well-Known Reduction Plan.—Of course, if you're serious about reducing your hips, you'll watch your diet too. No rich desserts, you know, and a minimum of salaries.—*Providence paper.*

Fun's No Name for It.—Good eats—Good orchestra—Bock and Light Beer on Tap—Bring your wife, your friends and your sweetie for a nite of fun.—*Bethlehem (Pa.) paper.*

Dainty Dishes.—Tongue is a good summer meat because it can be cooked ahead of time and tastes fine hot or cold. And children pies are grand summer eating because they are delicate, and easily made.—*Buffalo paper.*

Decidedly More Restful.—The new Deluxe Nite Coach will have sleeping accommodations for 25, and for daytime travel seating capacity for 40. Berths will be horizontal of the coach instead of vertical as on present models.—*Mill Valley (Calif.) paper.*

No Crowding Please.—I will still act in the capacity of Peace Officer, and will be glad to serve any civil papers, and anyone wishing to be arrested for violating any of the State Laws, their patronage will be appreciated also.

SAM H——.

—*Clovis (N. Mex.) paper.*

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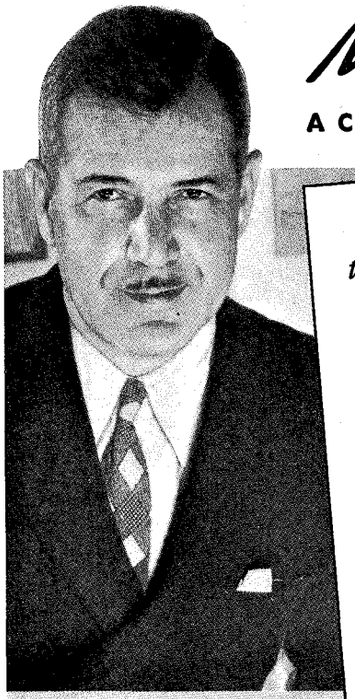
"My Profession Demanded 'Swank' *My Family* Needed Safety!"

A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH INTERIOR DECORATOR WALLACE BARBOUR



1. "I visit some of the smartest homes in Miami Beach. Naturally, I wanted a car that would appear at home in any driveway."

"Only Plymouth had the Style We Wanted . . . and Hydraulic Brakes"

SMARTNESS . . . every car owner wants it. But Mr. Barbour *had* to have it. His business demanded it.

Safety . . . every car owner needs it. So Mr. Barbour considered that, too, when he went car hunting.

"Only Plymouth had enough of both," says Mr. Barbour. "None of the others looked as smart to me and they didn't have Hydraulic Brakes."

Remember these things about Plymouth. It is the only low-priced car with a Safety-Steel Body and Hydraulic Brakes for your protection, *plus* Floating Power and Individual Wheel Springing for your comfort.

Put Plymouth through its paces. Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer will gladly arrange it for you.

2. "Carrying fragile furnishings is one of my Plymouth's jobs. I wouldn't trust these valuable pieces to any car without Individual Wheel Springing. It eliminates all back-seat jars and jolts."

3. Mr. Barbour and his family with the De Luxe Plymouth Sedan. All models have been substantially reduced in price. Prices begin at $485 for the Standard Plymouth; $560 for the new SPECIAL Six; $595 for the De Luxe Plymouth — F. O. B. factory, Detroit. Convenient time payments on Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan. Duplate Safety Plate Glass *throughout* at low extra cost.

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

NEW PLYMOUTH $485 AND UP AT THE FACTORY DETROIT

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